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Telegrams.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

QUESTION OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 17, 2.5 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Japan was aware of the views of Great Britain respecting the reference of international disputes to arbitration.
It was quite undesirable, however, he said, at this stage to inform the House concerning anything which may have passed between the two Governments.

THE TAI CHING BANK.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The Board of Finance proposes to send special deputies to investigate into the management of the various branches of the Tai Ching Bank.

PEKING PATRIOTS.

FORM A POLITICAL PARTY.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The Patriotic Society in Peking has requested the Board of Interior to allow the society to establish an Imperial party.
The request has been complied with.

MACAO.

QUESTION REFERRED TO THE HAGUE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The Board of Foreign Affairs proposes to send H. E. Kao Ehr Kim as Special Commissioner to the Hague to settle the question of the demarcation of Macao.

HEUNGCHOW.

DECLARED A FREE PORT.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The Chief Commissioner of the Customs has memorialized the Throne to open up Heung Chow as a free port. An Imperial decree has been issued consenting to the Commissioner's memorial.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR MINES.

IN YUNNAN.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The French minister at Peking has requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to grant the privilege of opening up the mines in the province of Yunnan to the French Government.
The Board has refused the request on the ground that the Chinese people are very indignant towards foreign nations at the present moment.

Attitude of the British Government.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 17.
The Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James has telegraphed to Peking that the British troops will be stationed in Yunnan even if the boundary dispute is settled, for the protection of commerce.
He stated that the British Government considers the withdrawal of the British troops and the delimitation of the boundary are two separate questions.

NEW TARTAR GENERAL.

ARRIVES IN PEKING.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili arrived at Peking yesterday.

Telegrams.

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

STATEMENT BY MR. McKENNA.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, March 17, 9.55 p.m.
Mr. R. Kenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, has stated in the House of Commons, in a debate on our naval pre-eminence, that Britain has 23 Pre-Dreadnoughts under 15 years old, Germany 18, and America possesses 16.
In regard to those under 12 years old Britain has 12, Germany 10, and America 13.

THE CRISIS.

PRINCES AT LOGGERHEADS.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
Prince Lan has asked the Prince Regent to hold an extraordinary meeting of the National Assembly to consider the critical situation in which the country is at present, but the Prince Regent desires to defer the meeting on account of the absence of H. E. Na Tung and Prince Ching.
Therefore, Prince Lan went to see H. E. Na Tung and Prince Ching.
H. E. Na Tung had nothing to say, but Prince Ching was opposed to the idea of holding a meeting.

Russia Magnanimous.

Peking, March 17.
The Russian Minister at Peking has notified that Board of Foreign Affairs that the representation rendered by Russia recently will be cancelled.

Treaty to be Discussed.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
Prince Ching has communicated with the Board of Foreign Affairs to notify the Russian Minister at Peking to be present at the Board to consider the treaty between Russia and China on Monday, the 20th inst.

Paper Suppressed.

Peking, March 17.
A Chinese contemporary has been suppressed in Vladivostok for publishing sensational articles against the Russians.

Deputies to Investigate.

Peking, March 17.
Prince Tai and the President of the Army Board intend to send special deputies to investigate the Mongolia disputes.

The Board of Foreign Affairs strongly objects to the suggestion, fearing that this step might offend the Russian authorities.
When one considers the fact that the greater part of Mongolia is at present in no better state than a desert, while the northern portion of it is within the sphere of influence of Russia it will not be difficult to foresee the future severe economic competition that will be waged between Russia and China on the vast Mongolian fields. Owing to the constant circulation of rumour alleging hostile outbreaks between Russia and China the question of administering Mongolia is occupying great attention throughout the world.—"Japan Herald."

FRONTIER DISPUTE.

DISCUSSED AT THE HAGUE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 15.
The Grand Councilors intend to submit the question of the disputed territory, Pien-ma, to be decided by the Hague Tribunal.

BRITISH TROOPS DYING.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The British troops have retired 150 li from Pien-ma, owing to the dampness of Yunnan, and a large number of the troops have died as a consequence.

Telegrams.

SUICIDE OF A LONDON BANKER.

MANAGER OF BRANCH OF PARR'S BANK.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, March 17, 9.55 p.m.
Mr. Carnegie, the manager of the Lombard Street branch of Parr's Bank, has committed suicide.
The sad event has caused a good deal of excitement in London banking circles.

CHINA SUFFERS FROM SWELLED HEAD.

SAYS SIR FRANCIS YOUNG-HUSBAND.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
London, March 18, 7.5 a.m.
In a letter published in the "Times" from Sir Francis Young-Husband, dealing with the present crisis in the Far East, he considers that it is far more likely that China is the aggressor than Russia.
He contends that China is suffering from "swelled head" since the Russo-Japanese war, and seems to take it for granted that she can disregard her treaty obligations with impunity in Kuldja as well as in Tibet.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

GERMANY AND TURKEY AGREE.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 18, 2.5 p.m.
A telegram from Constantinople announces that an agreement has been reached between the Baghdad Railway Company and the Porte, by which the Company renounces its lien on the four per centum increase of the customs duties, receiving instead the security of the general revenues of the Ottoman Empire.
The agreement concedes to the company the right of building a branch line from Osmanieli to Alexandretta, including the construction of the port of Alexandretta.

PROPOSALS BY TURKEY.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 20, 7.20 a.m.
Reuters learns that Turkey proposes that the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway should be subject to international control.
It is understood that by the agreement the principle is practical attainment regarding the extension of the terminal section from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, the Company giving the Government a free hand with the reservation to Germany of equal participation with any other Foreign Power.

DALAI LAMA.

ESCAPED INTO RUSSIA.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
It is rumoured in Peking that the ex Dalai Lama has escaped into Russian territory.

FAMINE IN ANHUI.

RELIEF FUNDS TO BE RAISED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 17.
The Prince Regent has instructed the Board of Finance to raise funds to relieve the great famine in Anhui.

CANTON'S NEW TARTAR GENERAL.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 10.
It is reported that Prince Po Ting will be appointed Tartar General of Canton.

AN APPOINTMENT.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 19.
It is reported that Tsang Chai, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, will be appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Telegrams.

FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

VIEWS OF THE "TIMES."

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 19, 6.55 a.m.
In an article discussing naval problems, "The Times" says that present conditions may change, and it may yet become advisable to re-establish the British Far Eastern Squadron on its former basis.

RUSSIAN WATERWAYS.

A HUGE SCHEME.

TO CONNECT CASPIAN AND ARCTIC SEAS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 20, 7.20 a.m.
The Government at St. Petersburg has announced the undertaking of a vast scheme for connecting up the waterways of Russia.
It is estimated that the work will involve an expenditure of about twenty million pounds sterling.
It includes the connecting-up of the European and Siberian railways by means of canals, uniting the Obi River with the Kama River.
When the scheme is completed, there will have been provided a succession of inland waterways affording direct connection between the Caspian Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN ITALY.

CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 20, 7.20 a.m.
A crisis has occurred in Italy on the question of electoral reform.
The Cabinet has resigned owing to the defection of the Radicals.

NAVAL COLLEGE.

TO BE OPENED AT TAKU.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
The Navy Board intends to send a special naval instructor to open a naval college at Taku.

THE FRONTIER.

STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
The Grand Council intends to ask Young Si Ki and Lord Li, ex-Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, to confer over the frontier disputes.

Princes and Ministers Meet.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 19.
A meeting of the princes and ministers was held in the presence of the Throne to consider the frontier disputes on the 17th inst.
The opinions of the majority of them are of a conciliatory nature, but no decision was arrived at owing to the unavoidable absence of Prince Ching.

THE CRISIS.

OFFICIALS IN A QUANDARY.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has submitted to the Board of Foreign Affairs particulars concerning the disputes with the Russians.
The Grand Council and the Board of Foreign Affairs are at a loss what to do.

National Assembly not to Meet.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 19.
Acting on the advice of Prince Ching, the Prince Regent has refused the request of Prince Lan, the President of the National Assembly, to hold an extraordinary meeting to consider the critical situation in which the country is.

Telegrams.

People Excited.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 19.
The Central Government has instructed the governors and viceroys of the various provinces to prohibit the people from establishing "saving country" societies.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

YUCHUANPU TO ASSUME CONTROL.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
It is the intention of the Board of Posts and Communications to take under its control all the main railway lines, leaving the branch lines to be managed by merchants.

BRITISH TROOPS IN YUNNAN.

ARMS TRANSPORTED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking that the British troops have established communications in the interior of Pien-ma, and are transporting provisions and arms.
The British troops are advancing, and are building forts and batteries.

ECONOMY IN PEKING.

PRINCE REGENT "TOUCHED."

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
Censor Wu has memorialized the Throne not to effect repairs in the visiting palace in Shen-si.
The Prince Regent was greatly touched.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

CONSULATES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 19.
The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked the Board of Foreign Affairs to allow the Japanese to establish consulates in all the treaty ports that have no Japanese consulates at the present moment.

LEASE OF PORT ARTHUR EXTENDED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 19.
The Japanese Minister at Peking has asked the Board of Foreign Affairs to allow the Japanese to establish consulates in all the treaty ports that have no Japanese consulates at the present moment.

THE CRISIS.

GRAVE SITUATION.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 20, 2.5 p.m.
The Chinese Government has not yet replied to the Russian note that was presented on March 15th. At the note in question was the nature of an ultimatum, the situation is giving rise to no little anxiety.

China's Reply Received.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

London, March 21.
A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Government's reply has been received.
It is understood that it has been considered satisfactory in all essentials, but China is to be asked to be more explicit, and to give explanations on certain minor points.

Cause of the Crisis.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has strongly objected to the demands of the Russian Minister in Peking about establishing consulates in the Three Eastern Provinces, removing the duty on tea, and also about granting freedom of trade.

Police Killed.

TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to Peking that a Japanese has killed a number of policemen and wounded others.

Police Killed.

TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the various Chinese Ministers abroad instructing the different Chinese consuls to entertain a friendly attitude towards the Chinese residing abroad, so as to "save the country from disgrace."

Telegrams.

Russia's Singular Precautions.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, March 20, 2.5 p.m.
The mobilisation "test" which is taking place in Semirechensk territory is proceeding.

More Negotiations.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, instructing him to negotiate with the Russian Government about the disputes with China.

III Post Declined.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The New Tartar General of Ili had an audience with the Prince Regent and strongly declined to accept his new post.
The Prince Regent refused to hear of his decision.

Russians Demand Provisions.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The Governor of Turkistan has telegraphed to Peking, stating that the Russian soldiers are compelling the poor Chinese residents to supply them with provisions on their march.

CHINESE ARMY.

NEW UNIFORMS ADVOCATED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 20.
The President of the Army Board has memorialized the Throne to introduce new uniforms for the Chinese army. The uniforms are to be modelled on those from Germany. The colour proposed is khaki or yellow for the winter, and gray for the summer, with feathers in their caps.

SALT TAX INCREASED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The taxation on salt in Kwangtung will be increased by 4 cash per catty, commencing next month.

THE PLAQUE.

FUNDS TO BE RAISED.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 20.
The Viceroy of Nanking has instructed his juniors to raise a subscription towards the funds for introducing sanitary measures to combat the plague in the North.

BRITISH DELEGATES.

Peking, March 17.—China has requested that Dr. G. D. Gray, M.D., Physician to the British Legation, in view of his assistance and experience in connection with the plague, should act as assistant to the British delegate in the forthcoming Commission.

HOME POLITICS.

A Short Recess.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 21, 7.25 a.m.
The Premier, Mr. Asquith, has stated in the House of Commons that Parliament would rise on the 12th of April, and re-assemble on the 18th of that month.
This is an unusually short recess.

POLICE KILLED.

TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to Peking that a Japanese has killed a number of policemen and wounded others.

Police Killed.

TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE.

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Peking, March 20.
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Telegrams.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

FINAL LINK TO BE FORGED.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)
Bombay, March 20, 2.5 p.m.
The agreement for the construction of the Heli Bagdad section of the Bagdad Railway will be signed to-day at Constantinople, when work will be at once commenced.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

HAWAII GARRISONS TO BE INCREASED.

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Manila, March 21, 2.25 p.m.
News has been received here from Washington that the Secretary of State for War has decided that the Hawaii garrisons must be strengthened.
The change is to be made shortly.
Despite the Secretary of State's denial, it is regarded as certain that a large increase in troops will be made in the Philippines in the near future.

A SHANGHAI CASE.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Shanghai, March 20.
Wong Sun Tai has brought an action against the Municipal Council in Shanghai for the encroachment of his properties.
Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.
The Municipal Council was also instructed to return the encroached properties.

THE CORONATION.

THE JAPANESE FLEET TO PARTICIPATE.

(INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.)
Tokio, March 21.
The new battleships Kurama and Kusama, and the new first class cruiser Tone, of the Imperial Japanese Navy have been selected to represent Japan at the Coronation of King George.
The equipment of the first named was completed yesterday in every particular and Vice-Admiral Shimamura, Commander of the Second Squadron, will shortly embark with the members of his staff.

BRITISH AND THE FRONTIER.

VICEROY UNYIELDING.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)
Peking, March 21.
The Grand Councilors have had several discussions with the British Minister at Peking about the delimitation of Pien-ma.
The British Minister demanded that the boundary be delimited according to the British map.
The opinions of the Grand Councilors are of a conciliatory nature, but Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, strongly objected to the idea of giving in.

Viceroy Suggests his Successor.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has strongly recommended the Viceroy of Szechuan to take his place.

Saving the Country from Disgrace.

(SHEUNG PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, March 20.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the various Chinese Ministers abroad instructing the different Chinese consuls to entertain a friendly attitude towards the Chinese residing abroad, so as to "save the country from disgrace."

Telegrams.

HOME RACING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 21, 6.25 p.m.
The result of the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—
Mercurio 1
Brandimontine 2
Spanish Prince 3

THE FALL OF STOLYPIN.

INTERESTING INTERNAL POSITION.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 21, 2.10 p.m.
M. Stolypin, the Prime Minister of Russia, has resigned office because the Imperial Council of the Russian Empire has declined to sanction a bill which aimed at the introduction of legal Government to Poland.
It is popularly expected that M. Stolypin will be succeeded by M. Kokotoff, the Minister of Finance.

A BIG LOAN.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
The agreement for the loan from the four countries was signed to-day.

GRABBING THE RAILWAYS.

IN CHINA.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
A certain nation is trying to get the control of all the railways in China by pressing China to raise loans.
The Grand Council and the Board of Communications are taking steps to prevent this intention being carried out.

FORMER CANTON VICEROY.

TO TAKE ANOTHER POST.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
Ex-Viceroy Yuan of Canton hopes to become the Viceroy of Szechwan.

BRITISH NAVY.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, Mar. 21, 2.10 p.m.
The House of Commons to-day passed a small supplementary bill granting the sum of £131,000 for the purposes of the navy.

SEVERE RIOTS IN YUNNAN.

PEKING ANXIOUS.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 21.
Severe riots are taking place in the Tai-yu district of Yunnan.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Szechwan, and the Governor of Kweichow, to take precautionary measures against the spread of the riots into their provinces.

THE NEW TURKISH CUSTOMS LOAN.

LISTS CLOSED.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 22, 7.15 a.m.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent wires that the new Turkish Customs Loan of one hundred and sixty million francs has been issued.
The lists were closed immediately.

CHINA CLIMBS DOWN.

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 21.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Governor of Feng-tien (Manchuria) and the Viceroy of Chihli, to mark out a radius of 5,000,000 sq. ft. of land in Harbin and Kalgan respectively, for the Russian Concessions, in accordance with the new treaty.

Army Recruits Wanted.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
The President of the Army Board has strongly recommended ex-General Lu Chun Chien to proceed to Mongolia to reorganize a corps for the training of recruits.

Telegrams.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

EXPECTED TO FINISH IN FIVE YEARS.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 22, 7.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople reports that the agreement between the Porte and the Bagdad Railway Company has been signed.
It is expected that the railway will reach Bagdad in five years.
The Railway Company has also announced the construction of a port at Basra as well as of a Gulf port and terminus in favour of the new Ottoman Company.
In the Ottoman Company, the Bagdad Railway consents to a lesser participation of capital than the other, but makes the condition that its own capital in the concern shall at least equal that of any non-Ottoman nation.

THE PLAGUE.

MANCHURIA RESTORED TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

[The "Independent News" Agency.]
Tokyo, March 23.
Manchuria is now restored to normal conditions.
The railway traffic thus far suspended or impeded owing to the plague was resumed to-day, and is now being carried on with its usual briskness.
The official and volunteer plague fighters have been disbanded, and life generally has resumed the ordinary routine.

Responsibility for Crisis.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
Prince Ching and H. E. Na Tung hold the former Grand Councilors responsible for the unsatisfactory manner in which the old treaty with Russia was drawn up.
The contents of the treaty will be published in the "Government Gazette" for the information of the public.
The object of taking this step is to show the public that the present Grand Councilors are free from all blame.

Progressive Society under a Ban.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking to investigate into the object of the Progressive Society formed by the native press in Shanghai, and to forward the names of the promoters.
The Board also instructed the Viceroy to take immediate steps to dissolve this society.

The Press Blamed.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
The Board of Foreign Affairs denies having any friction with the Russian authorities, and contends that the Press is responsible by publishing sensational articles regarding the situation without any cause.

POPPY GROWING.

RESTRICTION UNSATISFACTORY IN TWO NORTHERN PROVINCES.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
Owing to the unsatisfactory results obtained through the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu, the British Minister at Peking strongly opposes the cancellation of the treaty for the importation of foreign opium.
The Board of Foreign Affairs admits that the two provinces are at fault.

BIG BANK FAILURE.

RUMOURED IN SHANGHAI.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Shanghai, March 22, 11.30 p.m.
A sensation has been caused in commercial circles here by the rumour current this morning that one of the largest Chinese banks in Shanghai has suspended payment.
The amount involved is believed to be very large.

Telegrams.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

M. STOLYPIN TO RETAIN PREMIERSHIP.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 24, 7.45 a.m.
M. Stolypin, the Prime Minister of Russia (who had resigned office because the Imperial Council of the Russian Empire has declined to sanction a bill which aimed at the introduction of local Government to Poland) has consented to remain in office as a result of pressure exercised by the Tsar and the Empress Dowager.
M. Stolypin's retention of the Premiership is regarded as strengthening immensely the hands of the Reform Party.
It is also calculated to check the intrigues of the reactionary section of the Government.

JAPANESE DIET.

GOVERNMENT IMPEACHED BY MEMBERS.

[The "Independent News" Agency.]
Tokyo, March 22.
The session of the present Diet came to a close yesterday.
A resolution denouncing the Government with regard to the Budget of the forty-first fiscal year, and another resolution impeaching the Authorities for the manner in which they dealt with the political affairs between Japan and America, were moved by the members of the Nationalist party.
An animated discussion ensued, but eventually both the resolutions were rejected.

CORNERING RICE.

OFFICIAL DISAPPROVAL.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 20.
The Viceroy of Nanking has instructed his juniors to prohibit the merchants from storing a large stock of rice with a view to sending up the prices.

PEACE DINNER IN NEW YORK.

SIR EDWARD GREY INVITED.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been invited as a guest to attend the Peace Dinner at New York on April 8th.

JAPANESE DIET.

[The "Independent News" Agency.]
Tokyo, March 23.
The Imperial Diet closed to-day for the recess.
The closing ceremony was largely attended, and was most impressive.

BRITISH SECRETARY FOR WAR.

NOMINATED FOR A PEERAGE.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has been nominated for a peerage.

SINGAPORE'S POPULATION.

CENSUS RETURNS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.
The census returns for Singapore show an estimated population of 285,000 as compared with 228,000 in 1901.

PLOTS IN PORTUGAL.

MONARCHISTS AT WORK.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.
A serious monarchist military plot has been discovered by the authorities in Portugal.
Numerous arrests have been made, and considerable excitement has been aroused throughout the country.

Telegrams.

DELHI DURBAR.

TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 22, 9.30 p.m.
The great durbar at Delhi is to be held on December 12th this year.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary will start from England about the middle of November.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Board of Communications has instructed the chief district engineer in charge of the Honan-Shansi Railway to have the above railway completed by next year.

AN AUDIENCE DESIRED.

BY A VICEROY.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has asked the Throne to grant him an audience.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

AN INVESTIGATION.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Board of Finance has instructed the ex-Tartar of Shiang-hui, Tsai Nai Huang, to proceed to Peking to settle the misappropriated government funds without delay.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GRAND COUNCIL ADVISED.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to the Grand Council stating that the Japanese Diet has had several private discussions about the development of the Three Eastern Provinces.
He urged the Grand Council to take precautionary measures against the Japanese plans being carried out.

CANTON'S TARTAR GENERAL.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Shing Fun to be the Tartar General of Canton, and instructing Tsang Chi, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, to stay in Peking to await an appointment.

CHINA'S FRONTIERS.

NO PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Grand Council has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from holding meetings about the frontier disputes, and from establishing societies for the protection of frontier questions.

China is Helpless.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The newly appointed Tartar General of Chihli has had a discussion with the President and Vice-President of the Army Board, about the frontier disputes. They are of opinion that these disputes must be settled amicably, as it is impossible for China to prepare for war, since she is unable to protect her own frontiers.

Empress Dowager Consulted.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Prince Regent has had an audience with the Empress Dowager about the frontier disputes and the expenses of the Imperial household.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The President of the Board of Communications intends to tender his resignation.

Telegrams.

THE VETO BILL.

EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE.

(Reuter's Service.)
London, March 22nd.
Strong rumours are current in the House of Commons lobby that the constitutional crisis will not be settled before the Coronation, and that the Veto Bill will not be passed before the end of August.
Both the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Chronicle" state that prominent Liberals and Labourites have lately been unofficially sounded relative to their willingness to consider a compromise.

[The scheme brought forward by the Unionist Peers in the form of Resolutions just before the elections was an earnest of good will. But the time was too short to enable the public fully to grasp its significance, and it had to face at once the full torrent of misrepresentation which is considered legitimate at elections and is, indeed, their principal feature. If those Resolutions were now reduced to a bill and passed through the House of Lords while the Parliament Bill is going through the Commons, the country would have an assurance that the Peers are in earnest, and an opportunity of considering their proposals at leisure without the distraction of a General Election. Then when Easter was reached the materials for a complete settlement would be before us jointly contributed by the two Houses. "The Times".]

LAND TENURE BY ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

PROHIBITION BILL PASSED.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 23rd, 7.50 a.m.
A Sacramento message reports that the Senate of the State of California, U.S.A., has passed into law a Bill prohibiting aliens from holding land within the State.
Similar Bills which had been previously introduced into the Senate periodically were never finally enacted.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

NEW DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 23, 7.50 a.m.
The new German battleship of the Dreadnought type has been launched at Kiel.
As she left the ways she was christened "Der Kaiser".

RAW OPIUM.

LIKIN BUREAUS ABOLISHED.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Board of Finance has memorialized the Throne to have all the bureaus for levying likin on native raw opium in the various provinces abolished.

PARLIAMENTARY TRIP TO THE FAR EAST.

TO VISIT HONGKONG.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Singapore, March 22, 2.30 p.m.
Sir Herbert Raphael (Liberal M.P. for South Dorsetshire) is organising a Parliamentary pleasure party to charter a liner for the purpose of visiting the Far East.
Their itinerary will include Singapore, Hongkong and Yokohama, when they will return to Calcutta in time for the Coronation Durbar.

FOREIGN ADVISERS FOR CHINA.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The Grand Council has instructed the Board of Communications to appoint two foreign advisers, one French and one British.

THE B.G. LOAN.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The Board responsible for the foreign loan from the four countries states that it will be redeemed by the same Board.

Telegrams.

AMMUNITION AND REVOLVERS.

SHIPPED TO FRISCO.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Manila, March 21, 9.25 a.m.
It is reported here to-day by the Government authorities that no less than three million rounds of ammunition, and 6,000 revolvers were shipped to San Francisco.
A cable order was received to this effect from the Secretary of War.

CONNECTING NORTHERN PORTS.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The Viceroy of Hupoh strongly recommends a scheme of building an iron bridge across the river between Hankow and Wuchang, proposed by the Board of Communications.

CHINA WANTS PEACE.

NO PREPARATION FOR HOSTILITIES.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Prince Regent has instructed H. E. Na Tung to settle the disputes with Russia amicably, and on no account should China prepare for hostilities.

Russia Firm.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 22.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to the Grand Council for instructions, as the Russian demands are very firm.

HOME RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
London, March 23, 4.40 p.m.
The result of the Liverpool Cup race at the Liverpool Spring Meeting was as follows:—
Zorzal 1
Scarlet Buttons 2
Anaranthe 3

MANILA POLO PLAYERS.

SAIL FOR HONGKONG TO-DAY.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Manila, March 21, 9.25 a.m.
Alderman P. McDonnell, Secretary Bowditch, Captain Mitchell, and Lieutenant Morgott, a local team of polo players, leave to-day on the s.s. Rubi.
They proceed to Hongkong, where return matches will be played, as was done last year.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

THE ALLEGED JAPANESE INTRIGUES.

(Reuter's Service.)
London, March 23rd.
A Washington message states that Mr. Uchida, the Japanese ambassador, responding to an invitation from President Taft, called at the White House.
The President assured the Japanese Minister that there was absolutely no warrant nor excuse for the stories that troops were being sent to the Mexican border in expectation of some treacherous movement on the part of Japan.
The stories were hardly worth denying, but he desired to dispose of them for ever.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

OFFICIALS APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Service.)
London, March 23rd.
In a debate in the House of Lords, Lord Morley stated that if the Government could look forward to a settlement of the Bagdad railway question on acceptable terms he would use his influence with the Sheikh of Kuwait to permit the terminus at Koweit and withdraw his objection to an increase of the Turkish customs.
FRONTIER QUESTIONS.
OFFICIALS APPOINTED.
[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
An Imperial decree has been issued appointing the new Tartar General of Chihli, the ex-Tartar General of Canton, and the Viceroy of Szechwan to negotiate the frontier disputes of Yunnan and Manchuria.

Telegrams.

VISCOUNT HALDANE.

COLONEL SEELY IS WAR LORD.

(Reuter's Service.)
Bombay, March 24, 7.45 a.m.
The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, has been created a Viscount.
Colonel J. E. B. Seely becomes "War Lord," and Sir Charles Frothingham takes the place of Col. Seely as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

Another Proposal.

Peking, March 23.
H. E. Na Tung proposes that the Viceroy of Szechwan should return to his post, and negotiate the frontier disputes between Szechwan and Tibet.
The Prince Regent is of the same opinion.

TIBET OFFICIAL.

SUMMONED TO PEKING.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The Viceroy of Szechwan has telegraphically summoned Wan Chun Yin, the former Vice-Amban of Tibet, and at one time secretary to Viceroy Shum of Canton, to Peking, to consider important diplomatic questions.

PEKING APPOINTMENT.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
Prince Lan has been appointed the president of the Board of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce.

SITUATION IN MONGOLIA.

PRINCES CONFER.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
Urgent telegraphic messages have reached Peking from Illi.
The Prince Regent has sent for Prince Tai Tiao, and the President of the Army Board, to discuss the situation in Mongolia.

NATIVE TRIBES IN YUNNAN.

GIVING TROUBLE.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Yunnan to keep a sharp look out for the Annamite tribes, Muchi crossing the frontier.

TURBULENT SENATORS.

CANNOT BE CONTROLLED.

[The "Sheng Po" Service.]
Peking, March 23.
Prince Ching and H. E. Na Tung have come to the conclusion that Prince Lan and Shum Kai Pan, the President and Vice-President respectively of the National Assembly, are powerless in keeping the senators under control, and have strongly recommended Shih Chieh and Li Kai Chua to take their places.

TO TEST THE TIDES.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]
Canton, March 21.

The Army Advisory Council has written to the Canton Viceroy informing him that a station has been established at Chinwantal with an apparatus to test the flow and ebb of the tides. A scheme has been on foot to introduce an instrument by which the acceleration and retardation of the time of high water can be registered in all the places along the China coast at the same time.
In view of the importance of the scheme both to shipping and to navigation, the Council considers it necessary to have similar apparatus placed in different maritime provinces for the purpose of surveying and testing the tides. Considering the urgency of the trade of Kwongtung on the south coast, an installation of one of these instruments is of the utmost importance.
On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy referred the matter to the military training department, which in turn has instructed the engineering college to consider the scheme.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address:

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THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1911

MARINE DEVELOPMENT.

(18th March.)

Since the cave-man, hotly pursued by his angry tribesmen, first discovered the uses of a piece of floating timber, the development of ship-building has steadily grown as an art, until to-day it presents one of the most interesting features of human progress—in every sense of the word. At present, perhaps, the questions of fuel and saving of space attract the most attention. We have nearly, if not quite, reached the high-water mark of marine luxury and comfort; but we have still, large and numerous as our vessels are, too little space for the needs of traffic. The oil-engined ship is, therefore, being closely watched, and the report, current some months ago, that oil-engines of 36,000 h.p. were to be installed in a Dreadnought naturally attracted a great deal of attention. There was, as a matter of fact, no foundation for the rumour, but the oil engine has been so perfected of late that an experiment on such a large scale is only a question of months. Some of the latest developments were mentioned recently at the lecture at the Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Institute of Hongkong, and we now see that at Hamburg, Messrs. Blohm and Voss are building an 8,000-ton cargo boat for the Hamburg-American Line's North Atlantic service. She is to be fitted with two Diesel engines of 1,500-h.p. each, driving four screws. For the Wertheim Line, a vessel is also in course of construction equipped with engines of similar type, which are to develop 2,000-h.p. The oil is to be carried in the double bottoms of the ships, and will thus do away with coal bunkers and boilers. There will, therefore, be a great saving in space and weight, enabling the vessels to earn much more money as cargo carriers. So far as United Kingdom yards are concerned, a boat, whose motive power is to be internal combustion oil engines, is being completed at Wallsend-on-Tyne for service on the Canadian canals. She will be able to carry 97,000 bushels of grain or 15,000 bushels more than the largest steam freighters can possibly handle. As a result it is predicted that in a few years coal will be dropped for vessels of this type, and oil engines exclusively adopted. In our news columns Thursday we mentioned a new passenger and cargo motor liner being built for the Danish East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen. She will be the first motor liner launched in British waters, although British companies are closely watching the development of the oil engine. Should the experiments prove a success cargo and passenger traffic will be revolutionized. Apart from the enormous saving of space, due to the absence of boilers and stokers, the comfort of ocean travel will be enhanced a hundred-fold by the employment of these vessels, for there will be no smoke, dust, ashes or soot, caused by bunkers, cooling or firemen. What the effect of the perfect oil-engined vessel on existing lines will be it is impossible to say, but if the accounts which reach us of the trials of these vessels are correct, a new era in marine propulsion is about to open.

THE COLONY'S DIFFICULTIES.

(21st March.)

We made an effort in this column a day or two ago to place before our readers the "true inwardness" of the new liquor tax in the light of the Government's duty to its "care" and the individual's duty to the Government. It remains to attempt to arrive at the cause of this imposition, which has been made because of the Colony's inability to show a credit balance. To generalise, it is safe to say that more sensational and sentimental stuff has been written about China and the various trade centres this side of Suez than of any other hub of activity prominent in history. We live on the fringe of a wonderful country—we may, indeed, be said to be of it—and we have here, at Shanghai, Tientsin and Singapore "merchant princes" who have built up by strict attention to their own finances what diplomats are now being paid to preserve. They are plain, honest men, and by no stretch of the imagination could they be called in business hours sentimental; yet to read of them from the pen of the alleged authorities of the home press conjures up visions of commercial Captains Kidd, but little different from that picturesque and lurid ruffian. The "glamour of the East" is all very well as the basis of a novel, but in these days when China herself, still the China of the Arabian Nights to many of our friends at home, is sending pig iron to the foundries of the United States and has a commerce increasing by leaps and bounds, in these days the glamour of the East is a poor excuse to advance for the ignorance of those who, to a certain extent, hold our future in their hands. Yet this same inexcusable ignorance has resulted

in an inexcusable crusade, and is responsible for the financial morass in which Hongkong finds itself to-day. We refer, of course, to the hysterical anti-opium movement. In this, and in this mainly, has Hongkong found a menace to its unanimity, its well-oiled progress and, we might almost say, its prosperity.

Any earnest, well-meaning endeavour to remove from humanity the handicap of a vice must meet with approval, and, as far as circumstances permit, support, whole-hearted and genuine; but Governments are not shuttlecocks to be blown hither and thither as lists a sudden wind. They are above all things the drag upon the wheel of popular ebullition, and in this character the Imperial Government, in connection with Hongkong, has utterly failed. We recognise opium as an evil; we recognise drink as an evil; and we applaud those whose efforts are directed towards the abolition of both. But the sentimental, essentially ignorant and hysterical anti-opium crusade has done and will do far more harm than good, and it was the duty of the Imperial Government to disregard the agitation, even though headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. Lord William Cascoigne Cecil—who became an expert on China's problems in a few weeks—until the advice of the local authorities had been obtained. We believe we can say emphatically that that advice would have been absolutely against taking the steps which have resulted in the present situation in the opium trade, and, incidentally, in the finances of Hongkong. In support of this assertion we have the strikingly lucid "Memorandum Regarding the Restriction of Opium in Hongkong and in China" written by His Excellency the Governor in March 1909. The Memorandum was the result of the accusations made in the House of Commons that in Hongkong "nothing had been attempted—nothing done." Sir F. Lugard fully explained the steps which had been taken and are being now followed by Hongkong to put down the opium traffic, even at its own expense, and in a carefully reasoned argument showed conclusively that the "farmer" monopoly was the best restrictive measure that could possibly be employed. The Governor also quoted the high authority of Lord Brassey's Commission—the most exhaustive enquiry ever held into any such subject—to show that the use of opium is by no means the dreadful evil which hysterical propagandists at home would have us believe. This opinion is supported by Sir William Roberts, who was the expert medical member of the Indian Commission, by the superintendent of the Government Hospital at Calcutta, by Sir Alexander Hosie, and a host of other high authorities; but it must not be supposed that His Excellency is opposed to the prohibition of opium. His conclusion to his well-reasoned defence of the Colony in connection with the vice and his equally well-reasoned opinion on the subject, shows him to have assumed a statesmanlike attitude, and we cannot do better than quote his final finding: "That it (opium) must be dealt with gradually and not by precipitate methods, and that above all there are other and worse evils which, unless foresight and care are exercised may prove worse than smoking." With reference to these evils, Professor Giles and other authorities express the fear that drinking will follow in the train of the abolition of opium smoking; and it is therefore with the strongest expert opinion to support us that we say that smoking is far less an evil than the habits which may replace it. Again on export opinion, missionary for the most part, we say that not one hundred in ten thousand Chinese are addicted to the drug, (the Chinese Customs returns estimate the number of smokers at 2 per cent.) while on the other hand not one in fifty thousand was a drunkard, in the mildest meaning of the word. The ridiculous outcry against the "pernicious habit," the "soul destroying drug," and the "vice of a nation" is therefore utterly without justification in the circumstances. The taking of opium is pernicious; but so is the taking of drink, which fills our gutters night after night with men, women and children; and so is the taking of

cocaine which has spread even into the nurseries of America. Both drink and cocaine and kindred modern drugs are slowly but surely creeping into China, and those of us who know enough of this country not to dare to pose as synagogues on an Exeter Hall stage look forward with trepidation to the day when the Chinese workman will copy his European brother in his method of drowning care. The prohibition of opium was sanctioned, supported and is being carried out by the Imperial Government in ignorance, we think, of the facts and without due regard being paid to the expert opinion of those "on the spot."

Hongkong therefore is suffering—and should the demons of drink and cocaine become familiar in China, as they will, China will still more deeply suffer from this manifestation of the Nonconformist conscience; but for the present we are concerned only with our finances. It is unnecessary for us to go into details as to the loss, the wholly unjustifiable loss, sustained by the Colony, owing to the abolition of the opium trade: the Governor's memorandum fully covers this side of the subject. We all know too well what have been the effects of the energetic ignorance of the well-meaning busybodies at home. One of the first and one of the most disquieting has been the sudden activity in the "anti-opium pills" trade and in the smuggling of cocaine and kindred drugs into the Colony; and it is indeed enough to call forth the strongest language that we have at once and the same time to suffer the approach of deadly and insidious drugs and pay for the saving of the consciences of those who know little of our lives out here and less of the land in which we live, and who will be morally responsible for the introduction of new vices into a country notoriously abstemious. We may blame the Government for imposing taxes; we may curse our fate at having to pay the same; but it is at home that the springs of our troubles rise, and until the home authorities (save the mark!) awake to the fact that China is a factor in human progress and not a wandering character from a fairy tale we will continue to pay for hysterical expressions of opinion unfounded on fact.

THE COLONY'S DIFFICULTIES.

(22nd March.)

The limits of a newspaper article forbid more than an expression of opinion supported only by passing reference to well-established facts and figures. In our two previous articles under the above caption we have attempted no more than this. In the first we endeavoured to show that since the Colony needs money it is the duty of the Government to provide that money and the duty of the individual to assist in the provision. In the second we expressed the opinion that the hysterical anti-opium movement is in the main responsible for the present financial situation in Hongkong. The liquor tax we regard as inequitable, since under different circumstances it need never have been imposed; but, as we need money and unless we are to regard the Government as incapable, it must be considered justified. With the steady growth of our Colony, the expenses of its administration increase, and we venture to think that there are very few who would support the contention that our public service is overpaid. The Sanitary authority is no more than adequate to our needs, the Building authority is something less; the Police again are neither too numerous nor too highly remunerated, while the number of principal officials is surely not superfluous. On the other hand, with the increase of population in, and the extension of the commercial interests of the Colony, the officials we have mentioned find themselves faced with greater difficulties year by year—difficulties that call for increased expenditure.

It is not our object to discuss the actual nature of the tax, but simply to place before our readers the true facts of the case, namely, that some tax is necessary and that this tax hurts the individual (who must pay somehow in the end) only by increasing the price of a

luxury. We exclude altogether from the present argument the question of the military contribution or the Imperial Government's indemnity for the loss sustained by the Colony owing to the prohibition of the opium trade; the iniquity of the one and the justice of the other cannot be said to affect local taxation, its necessity or otherwise. We fail, and we feel convinced the residents of this Colony will fail to find any more satisfactory or less unsatisfactory means of raising our revenue, despite the fact that it is very much to be feared that the new tax will not prove as complete as its framers imagine or could wish. But comment on this line is beyond our purpose.

THE PORTUGUESE PENDULUM.

(23rd March.)

A pendulum is one of the most useful articles that has ever been invented, but a too active political pendulum is one of the most disturbing elements in life. Under even the most meagre constitution it prevents laws being enacted as they are needed, paralyses trade and commerce, and generally upsets the lives of the people. Portugal is in danger to-day of arriving at such a sorry state. As our London correspondent telegraphs, a plot to restore Dom Miguel to the throne has been discovered among the military, and, if we may judge by history, it indicates that the events of October 6, 1826, this time with the Royalists in the van, are likely to be reproduced. There is always something sorrowful in the collapse of a Royal house; even the most lurid republican must feel a twinge at the destruction of generations-old glory; but when it has once been accomplished it is worse than foolish in an age so dependant upon settled conditions of life, and striving so hard to ameliorate life, to revert to the methods of a swashbuckling age which enjoyed nothing better than waving a sword for the particular "bunny Prince Charlie" of the moment. We hope therefore that if Portugal suddenly discovers that she has made a mistake and cannot do without the House of Braganza that she will make known her need without any further spilling of blood, destruction of priceless objects of art, and general tumult. It is a matter of absolute indifference to the world at large whether Portugal has or has not a king—although, as we have said, there is the sentimental feeling for royalty—but it is not a matter of indifference that general conditions should be disturbed in any part of the globe, and while it is very fine and romantic and picturesque to draw the sword in defence of our opinions or to thrust them upon others it is a foolish way of settling difficulties. We are closely connected with Portugal here in Hongkong; many of our leading residents acknowledge the flag of that country; and we may therefore express the hope that however the political pendulum in Portugal may swing it will not, like that of the Inquisition, work harm or cause loss of life.

STUDYING THE EAST.

Within the last few days we have had to note in this column two interesting facts in connection with the East, one mentioned in our telegraphic news supplied by Reuters. The first was the renewed agitation to increase the fleet out here, and the second, that a sort of "tour of study" in the Far East is to be undertaken by various members of Parliament. Details of the proposed tour will be found in our special telegraphic service on Page 1. This visit of certain of our legislators will be welcomed by all who have interests this side of Suez—that is to say, a large proportion of the commercial world. In comparison to the importance of the East the knowledge of it among the members of the Mother of Parliaments is slight, dangerously so, we may say; and it is indeed high time that an attempt was made by them to become expert. In these days, when even the highest intelligence is more or less useless without practical knowledge, it seems extraordinary that so fundamental a task as the study by parliamentarians of a region which may be affected by

their legislation should call for comment; but as we know to our cost, with bitter memories of the opium agitation in our minds, "hon. members," knowledge of the East is far from equal to their eagerness to interfere with it. This visit therefore is welcome, even if the welcome is somewhat tinged with trepidation, for we cannot disguise from ourselves the danger, greater than pure ignorance, of hasty opinions being formed by the tourists. This is a very real danger. We have the example of Mr. Keir Hardie in India to point it out to us, and it behooves us to take thought as to how we are to receive the visitors so that they shall not leave China more ignorant than before. You cannot teach a child to spell by showing him groups of letters, nor can we expect the touring Parliamentarians to arrive at just conclusions unless we come forward with our expert knowledge of conditions and needs and place it at their disposal. There is a danger that the necessity of this visit will rob it of its true importance in our eyes, and we therefore take this early opportunity of urging the Government and the General Chamber of Commerce at once to take steps to put themselves in communication with the promoters of the tour. No pains should be spared to prepare for their arrival. There is no need to make the tour one of triumphal progress; the undertaking is no more than the hon. members' duty, since they do not feel called upon to refrain from comment during debate on Far Eastern affairs; but it is also our duty to assist them to place themselves au fait with our needs and problems. Both our Government and, of course, the Chamber of Commerce, are keenly alive to the vital necessity of supporting trade in every way, and we hope they will join in arranging at least, so far as Hongkong is concerned, that the Parliamentarians will not leave lacking a sound knowledge of its affairs.

VISCOUNT HALDANE.

(24th March.)

The news telegraphed to-day by Reuters' correspondent that the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has been elevated to the peerage, comes somewhat as a surprise at this juncture, although whatever honours the new Viscount may attain to are richly deserved. Cause for surprise lies simply in the fact that there does not appear any particular reason at the moment for taking this step, which, however, is one that will commend itself to all. "Napoleon B. Haldane," as Toby, M.P., always calls him, has been undoubtedly the most successful War Minister of the last two decades. He has been somewhat iconoclastic in his methods, and has shown very little favour for the old rigid rules of military development. He has approached his problem—the greatest of any member of the Cabinet—more as a business man than as an official moving along well-ordered lines, and thus has done more to place the forces on a business basis than any of his predecessors. Taking the greatest pains to make himself conversant with his subject, as well as a wide view of our military needs, since he first accepted the portfolio of War he has consistently welcomed the advice of the practical men, and we venture to say that the result of his administration has exceeded expectations. With the abolition of the old militia and volunteer systems and the substitution in their place of the Territorial Army Viscount Haldane's name is most prominently associated, and despite the fact that there are many critics of the change we believe we are safe in saying that by far the largest proportion of expert opinion agrees that an improvement has been made in our second line of defence. Whatever Mr. W. T. Stood may say and those others who delight in exposing the weaknesses of their fellow-countrymen, the Imperial Yeomanry did good work in South Africa. Their service may have been clumsy, amateurish and full of mistakes; but the spirit was there, and it was the knowledge of this that spurred Viscount Haldane on to develop our citizen soldiers. He succeeded admirably. The Territorial Army, while far from perfect, is a force to be reckoned with, and if it has many weaknesses the germ, at

least, of a perfect organisation is there. The centralisation of organisation of the Regular Forces has also benefited by ex-Secretary for War's rule. Recent combined manoeuvres proved it to be "on etat de partir," able, as it has not been for many years, to move at a moment's notice. This happy condition is due to Viscount Haldane's steady and persistent study of the problem, not only as it affects ourselves but our neighbours as well. He spared no pains to make himself acquainted with foreign military movements by attending the army manoeuvres of other powers, and since his "elevation" has removed him from the War Office—which we regret—he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has left the Army in better state than he found it.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

VICEROY OBSTINATE.

(Translated from Native Papers.)

In the matter of the delimitation of Macao territory boundaries, the Canton Viceroys, H. E. Chang Ming Chi, has had several discussions with his subordinates recently. The other day, the Viceroys discussed the matter with Sit Wing Lin, an official who was at one time stationed in Hongkong and who is well versed in foreign affairs.

The Viceroys informed Sit Wing Lin that he was in receipt of a telegram from the Board of Foreign Affairs recommending that the question should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal for settlement. This proposal His Excellency ridiculed, expressing the opinion that the Hague Conference based its decisions according to the strength of a nation without reference to the righteousness of its claim. His Excellency remarked that it would have been better for the Board of Foreign Affairs to have left this matter in his hands for settlement, as, on account of the proximity of Macao to Canton he would have had no difficulty in finding out all necessary particulars relating to the delimitation. Having expounded this view, the Viceroys asked Sit Wing Lin to give his views on the situation.

Sit Wing Lin in reply stated as his opinion that in this matter the Portuguese were swayed by high-handedness, regardless of principle. It was only wasting time for China to negotiate with the Portuguese Government about the Macao boundary. The Portuguese, he said, might observe overly any agreement that was arrived at, but they would break it covertly.

Sit Wing Lin advised the Viceroys to hold firm in this matter. If China gave way in the present instance, other foreign nations would be certain to follow suit when diplomatic matters cropped up requiring adjudication. China, he averred, possessed all the required proofs of her absolute sovereignty over the tracts that had been encroached upon by the Portuguese. He advised the Viceroys to impress upon the Board of Foreign Affairs the necessity of maintaining a firm attitude in their negotiations with the Portuguese Minister at Peking.

His Excellency expressed himself as very much pleased with Sit Wing Lin's suggestion, and stated that he would wire the Board of Foreign Affairs accordingly.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM AND COCAINE.

ON S.S. SEANG CHOO.

When the s.s. Seang Choon arrived at Singapore on the 17th, with cargoes from China, Captain Larkins reported that on the voyage he found concealed in the coal bunkers, ten large packages of opium and four large packages of cocaine. The owners of the property were not discovered and, on arrival there, the opium and cocaine were handed over to the officers of the Government Monopolies Department.

Another quantity of opium and cocaine was handed over to the Government Monopolies Department on the previous day, the officers of the Seang Choon having found, in the paint store, 25 large and four small tins of opium and 424 bottles of cocaine. All was confiscated.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

(20th March.)

Our readers will learn with satisfaction from our Reuters' telegraphic service, in this issue, that there is a likelihood of the agitation for the re-establishment of the Far Eastern Squadron on its old basis being again raised.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

JAPANESE AMBITIONS.

The increasing number of boats that are being bought by the Japanese every day—besides the number that are being constructed for them both at the home and foreign yards—although they may be due to the near approach of the date of enforcement of the new Customs Tariff, have a special significance in regard to the future of shipping in the Far East. It implies that Japan is going to bid for the supremacy of shipping in the Far Eastern waters, and if she will progress at this rate the next few decades may lead her to the heights of her ambition. It is well-known that Japanese shipping has been subsidised, and the rise of Japan as a maritime nation is mainly due to the kindly help which the Government gave it at the expense of the taxpayer, who is groaning under the heavy weight of taxation. But we have stated several times that although subsidies have their uses the continued benevolence of the government leads to abuse in most cases. The first awakenings of the danger of

over-subsidising.

the trade have come in Japan. It has been pointed out how French shipping, in spite of the heavy subsidies of the Government for several decades, has not improved commensurate with the support of the Government, and the trade available, and possibly the same result might have awaited Japanese shipping in the future had it not been for the fact that there has been a judicious revision of the policy. For one thing, subsidies have the result of not spurring the companies concerned to the same amount of activity to improve their position that they would do otherwise.

There has been an extraordinary change in the position of shipping on the China coast during the last decade, especially during the last five years. The total tonnage entering Chinese ports in 1905 was 82,755,547 and in 1909, 99,771,800; and the figure for last year is expected to be slightly less. Of this the tonnage of the German-owned liners remains about the same, and the only appreciable increase is in the coast shipping. The returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs show that the proportion of shipping in the 86,775,000 tons more or less entering and clearing from Chinese ports controlled by the leading nations during 1909 was in round figures—British, 39 per cent.; Japanese, 21; Chinese, 20; German, 8; French, 5; United States, 1.

It is remarkable that not one of the companies that ply

on the China coast, excepting the Japanese companies, is able to pay good dividends—leaving of course companies like the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-Amerika line, whose China coast trade is only a very small fraction of their total. Boats which are worked in conjunction with some other big business seem to show better results, such as the boats of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company.

Hongkong shipping companies like the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company and the Union Waterboat Company have raised the monotony of decreasing trade during the last few years, and year after year, in spite of waiting, things do not seem to have improved very much. The steamers of the China and Manila Steamship Company have been transferred to the American flag.

and it remains to be seen how far the special inducements offered in the Philippines trade will help to make the trade of the boats prosperous. The Douglas Steamship Company has fared no better though the position is not so bad as to think of a similar transfer to any other flag.

Excepting the Japanese steamers the great majority of the vessels running in the China coast trade are British vessels, and if the position is to continue thus there will be eventually a great reduction in British shipping in the Far East. Even in the trade of Hongkong, a British port, it is remarkable that while the tonnage of China, France and the United States has very slightly varied, that of Great Britain and Germany has decreased and that of Japan alone has increased 300 per cent.

In round figures, during the five years ended 1909, British shipping has decreased from 56 to 49 per cent.; Japanese has increased from 5 to 16 per cent.; German has decreased from 20 to 13; French from 1 to 3 per cent. and United States from 1 to 2 per cent.

To make a profit.

Is the conclusion to be arrived at that, at least in regard to the China coast, only subsidised steamers can run and make a profit? When the Rubi and Zafro went under the American flag it was assumed that the Philippines Government will pay a certain amount of subsidy, which will easily go to make up for the losses they may have to sustain during the initial period.

The bigger lines always get mail subsidies and are generally, in the case of every nation—in a sense subsidised, though the subsidies of the British lines are proportionally very small compared to the amount of the Japanese, French and German subsidies. But at this juncture it is surprising to remark that the Japanese Government are making arrangements to

withdraw the subsidies

from the lines running on the China coast. It is reported that the Japanese Government has called for reports from officials concerned with a view to shutting off the subsidies paid to Japanese shipping companies engaged in coastal navigation, such as the lines to Kyushu, Dalny, Shikoku, up the Yangtze River, and to the China ports generally, for which contracts expire next year or the year after, and of forcing the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nissin Kisen Kaisha under the present terms, to maintain these lines without the assistance of the Government.

Japanese prospects.

It has been clearly demonstrated that whatever may happen, at this rate of progress Japan will take the first place in the shipping of the Far East. Japan has the advantage of being in possession of Korea, and for all trade purposes Manchuria is practically hers. Moreover the kinship of the language and customs of the two people will lead to much greater trade between Japan and China, and at the same time the Japanese have successfully inaugurated the policy of settling in China for trade even in the remotest provinces. Need there be any doubt that all these circumstances will go to help the trade of Japan and that with the increase of manufactures in Japan her shipping will assume that of the premier position in the Far East?—“Capital and Commerce.”

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

The report of the above company for presentation to shareholders at the eighth ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company at 12.15 p.m. on Tuesday next shows a profit of \$82,380.70. From this have to be deducted fees to consulting committee \$4,000.00, leaving available for appropriation \$78,380.70.

The Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of \$1.00 per share on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders \$46,000.00; write off Sandakan Saw-mills \$8,000.00; Launches and Lighters \$10,000.00; Engineering Works \$5,000.00; Plant \$5,000.00; Hongkong Saw-mills \$2,879.94; Timber Concessions \$1,500.76.

In addition to the above provision for depreciation, the reserve fund of \$40,000.00 has been applied towards the further writing off of the value of the Hongkong Saw-mills, which will now stand at \$100,000.00.

MR. SCHWERIN ROBBED.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The residence of R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail Company, who is at present in New York, was entered by burglars at an early hour this morning. It is reported that eighty pieces of jewelry, valued at \$3,000 to \$5,000, were taken. Schwerin's chauffeur, who reported the theft to the police, said the burglar was clad in skirts, but was probably a man in disguise.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

AT CANTON.

(The “Telegraph” Correspondent.) Canton, March 21.

The British Consul at the Shamoon has written to the Canton Viceroy that he is in receipt of a despatch from the Governor of Hongkong regarding the seizure of two chests of foreign opium in Sam-sui Customs and in Sun-tong respectively. Although the duties on the seized opium have been duly paid and the owners have been fined, the goods have not been returned.

The Consul asked H.E. the Viceroy to return these goods to the owners without further delay. On receipt of the Consul's communication, His Excellency instructed the anti-opium bureau to investigate the matter. The result of the inquiry has now been submitted to the Viceroy, to the effect that it appears that (over 70) balls of opium were seized in the vicinity of Sun-tong on the 6th moon of last year.

When the owners were questioned, they admitted that they had no permits for the sale of the opium and begged to be dealt with leniently. The goods were afterwards restored to them and were conveyed to Shek-long for disposal by some licensed prepared opium dealers on their behalf.

His Excellency has again instructed the anti-opium bureau to find out whether the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the tax on prepared opium, have been returned to the owners so as to facilitate His Excellency's reply to the British Consul.

THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

TO BE DEVELOPED.

(The “Telegraph” Correspondent.) Canton, March 21.

Since the retrocession of the Pratas Islands, a soldiers' barracks is in course of completion. When completed, a regiment of troops will be placed there for protecting China's sovereignty over the place.

H.E. the Canton Viceroy has had a discussion with his subordinates about the development of the island and in the opinion of H.E. the Viceroy, China will not be able to reap much benefit unless the place is developed.

His Excellency considers it expedient to have the island opened up with cultivation and mining enterprises so as to prevent the foreigners from gaining ground. His Excellency also deems it advisable to send all the unemployed, as a result of the suppression of gambling, to develop the place.

It is also reported that His Excellency has instructed his juniors to send deputies with a number of students from the engineering and surveying colleges in Canton to explore the island.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The last two games between the K.O.Y.L.L. and the R.E. “A” team, played on Monday night, resulted in favour of the Engineers' team. Sapper Troomey made 250 against Lieut. Day's 179. Sergeant Hunter (250) beat Lieut. Colis Brown (184). Hunter made a break of 39. The total scores are as follows: R.E. “A” team, 1918 points; K.O.Y.L.L. left half, 1685 points.

Tuesday night the Hongkong Volunteer Corps team met the Army Ordnance Corps in the first two games of the third round. The first game was between Captain Nickolson (A.O.C.) and Private Phillips (H.K.V.C.). Nickolson was in fine form and won easily by 52 points. He made a break of 39.

The next to play were Major Hunter (A.O.C.) and Gunner Willson (H.K.V.C.). When Hunter completed his 250, Willson was only 197.

RAISING OF REVENUE. WILL TOBACCO BE TAXED IN HONGKONG?

It was mentioned in the “Hongkong Telegraph” some time ago that the tobacco merchants in the Colony, like their brethren in Canton, were becoming alive to the possibility of a new tax being imposed upon “the weed” in order to help replenish the depleted colonial exchequer. And although a temporary expedient has been found here, by increasing the liquor impost, the tobacco trade can hardly yet be said to be out of the wood.

When a few years ago the tobacco tax was introduced in India in order to make up for the growing expenditure few expected that it would produce the amount of revenue it is now producing. Singapore would have had the tobacco tax had it not been for the fact that it is not expected to produce as much as is needed to make up for the deficit caused by the loss of revenue in opium.

Hongkong, it is expected, will also have a tobacco-tax very soon, if the indications are correct, (says a Shanghai contemporary), and in the meanwhile we understand that the Viceroy of Canton is proposing a tobacco monopoly, in addition to the opium monopoly, in order to raise the revenue, needed very badly. We know how Japan has a very large revenue from her tobacco monopoly, and possibly China may find its fruitful source of revenue. But it has been pointed out every commodity in China seems to have been taxed to the utmost, in spite of the fact that the revenue to the Government is not a tithe of what is collected. While Hongkong is suffering from the suppression of opium Canton has to make up for the loss occasioned by the suppression of gambling.

Hongkong has had a pretty bad problem, as her resources are not so great as that of Singapore, and her trade feebly depends like that of Singapore on keeping the port free. There was the taxation of spirits some time ago, and now we learn that the revenue from that source has not been half what the Government thought it would be. But what the effect of the tobacco taxation will be is not known. There is bound to be a good deal of opposition to the proposal, and we cannot see how, when it is considered that tobacco taxation in Singapore will not produce a tithe of the revenue needed, the same kind of taxation in Hongkong will help the latter.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The trade in Kiangsi is in a lifeless state owing to the suppression of the cultivation of opium poppy in Yunan. Formerly, Nanning, a port in Kiangsi, was an important centre for the consumption of native grown opium, and the profits were generally spent in buying native products from Kiangsi. Thus the province is losing several millions of dollars yearly through the action of the government in suppressing the cultivation of opium.

It is reported that the Board of Foreign Affairs has received a communication from a certain foreign minister in Peking regarding the management of China's finance. The Minister is alleged to have stated that there are some evils existing in the departments looking after the revenue of the country. He stated that the officials in Peking are too friendly towards the governors and viceroys of the various provinces, and as a consequence they take very little trouble in investigating into the actual state of the revenue derived from each province. Through enquiries made by the Minister last year, he is certain that the revenue could have been considerably increased if it had been properly conducted. He also impressed upon the Board the necessity of getting officials in the finance departments who have devoted their whole lives in studying the economy of the country. He suggested that competent European officials should be appointed to run the finance department for China.

Mr. A. A. Swan, the founder of the well known firm of Swan and MacLaren, civil and railway engineers and architects, of Singapore, Penang, Bangkok and other places, has died.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.] MANCHURIA.

SERIOUS SITUATION. THREATENS THE PROVINCE. THE CENTRE OF CRISIS.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the situation in Manchuria to the development of the Far East. The region has already been the scene of a great struggle undertaken by one party in it for the ostensible reason of preserving the integrity of China. No one is so greatly innocent now as to place much credence on that assertion, and even if there be those who believe that the Russo-Japanese war centred round China's freedom to administer her largest dependency, the present situation north of the Great Wall must give them pause and impel them to recast their opinions. There is a fight in progress in Manchuria to-day as intense, if less openly fiery, as that which followed the meeting of Japanese and Russian, and the protagonists, and their war cry are the same. The integrity of China is simply the excuse for each power actively and strenuously to oppose the unjustified forward movement of the other in order to establish itself. Had Manchuria been a desert land we would not have heard of the difficulties of its administration; its richness alone has called forth a philanthropic spirit in Russia and Japan. And this spirit, or policy, if you will, is being given free vent as a result of the plague.

The situation is one that should call for the most careful and determined diplomacy. At the present moment Manchuria is faced with a very serious situation owing to the ravages of the plague. The people are in dire distress. Trade and commerce are at a standstill, and enormous quantities of cereals are lying rotting at various centres. As only a few weeks must elapse before the roads are impassable to heavy traffic the prosperity of the agriculturists and traders is threatened. General trade must suffer in proportion, and as dire a condition of affairs as that which prevailed in Kiangpei after the famine is predicted. The preventive measures instituted by the Russians and the Japanese are reported by observers on the spot to be unnecessary in their rigour. As one correspondent writes, the “plague is being worked politically for all it is worth.” In other words, the integrity of Manchuria hygienically is being used as an excuse for the further denationalising of the region. This is a serious matter for every trader on the China coast since, as was recently reported by Mr. W. P. Kerr, British Commercial Attaché at Peking, Manchuria is capable of producing from 300 to 400 million bushels of wheat annually, and therefore its position as the potential granary of the Empire must be preserved. Sir Francis Youngblood, whose connection with the advance on Lhasa does not confer on him any great weight as a prophet of the Far Eastern situation, declares that China is “suffering from ‘swelled-head,’” that she is more the aggressor than Russia—and presumably than Japan. Sir Francis, like many another official or ex-official before him, is laying down the law in ignorance or in indifference to the first factor in the situation, the condition of commercial interests in the region affected. The Chinese administration in Manchuria has shown itself during the past five or six years far from inimicable to the open door policy; but the Novechewyng General Chamber of Commerce has on more than one occasion, and always in the strongest terms, addressed Sir John Jordan protesting against the policies of the two other dominant powers north of the Great Wall. And this Chamber is not the only body that has so protested, while it is a well recognised fact among the European traders in the north that difficulties are now placed in their way that previously were unknown, and these are not due to any policy of the Chinese.

The development of China has been a general topic among all classes for some years; but the development of the Far East is a truer description of the situation. The development of Australia, the Philippines, Japan and Russia is as necessary and as

certain to come as that of China. It seems an extraordinary thing that we do not recognise that Russia in Siberia is politically and economically even more of a tottering infant than is China; that she has in that region more work to be done than even her huge army of officials could carry out in a life time, and that, therefore, if the open door policy is adhered to by China, Russia has no excuse whatever for playing the adventurer in the South East. Her interference with the Manchurian administration should be more than that of Great Britain at present, but very much less than she allows herself. Japan has developed beyond her resources, and therefore we can understand her expeditionary policy, but we need not necessarily endorse it. Indeed we may go further and say that with a view to the preservation of the status quo ante bellum Great Britain and the United States owe it to their interests and the interests of the world to oppose the development of the Manchurian situation into a menace to peace. It is no exaggeration to say that it is being so developed. A few weeks ago, the “Telegraph” in its editorial columns stated that “the actual points at issue between Russia and China were not of sufficient importance to justify recourse to force.” We are glad to see that the London “Times,” as reported in the papers received by yesterday's mail, uses almost identical language to sum up the situation. It is, indeed, very doubtful if Russia lays much stress on one way or the other on the consular representation she so urgently demands. Her action, as well as the continuous, unvarying movement of Japan is directed towards the partition, “under the rose,” if not actually, of Manchuria, and this is a policy that should be opposed with every nerve and with all possible force by the Powers. Our friendship with Japan—a mistaken friendship some think—is not worth one millionth part of a friendship with China, and apart from any moral considerations which should urge us to support a country that is just now tottering to its feet after years of apathy, our interests are too closely bound up with her integrity to permit us to sit down while clumsy diplomacy forces her into unreasonable international difficulties. The stipulations of the Treaty of Portsmouth, except as regards the actual cessation of hostilities, were a dead letter twenty-four hours after they were signed. It should be our endeavour to supply the Powers concerned with the moral incentive to carry out those stipulations even at this late hour.

“COULDN'T SPEAK ENGLISH.”

JAPANESE BLUFF.

Wellington (N.Z.).—When the representative of “The Daily Telegraph” found the log of the Japanese Antarctic exploring ship Kinan Maru written up in English, he sought some explanation of this seeming paradox on board the vessel, of which the officers and crew professed complete ignorance of the English tongue. He had to be satisfied, however, with courteous smiles and facial expressions of inability to understand what he was talking about. The scepticism with which he regarded those professions of lingual deficiency has been strengthened now into a conviction that, so far as the language is concerned, this Antarctic exploration party carried off a piece of bluff with admirable resource. Recently the keeper of a book-seller's kiosk on the wharf stated to “The Daily Telegraph” representative that on the night prior to their departure several of the officers of the Kinan Maru visited his place of business and bought a large supply of English novels, current magazines and newspapers. In making these purchases they expressed themselves in first-rate English, and displayed a familiar knowledge of what the various writers had published. They also furnished him with the addresses of people, written in English, to whom certain newspapers were to be forwarded in Japan.

The dinner to be held in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will take place on Monday, 3rd April. H.E. the Governor is to be present.

SUPREME COURT.

A SHEEP DISPUTE.

PARTNERSHIP ISSUE IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeldine, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction last Saturday, the Nam Ki firm, of No. 12, Western Street, sheep importers, sued Tam Wai Shun, Mak Chung and Mak Yuet Kwai, trading as the Wing Hop firm, to recover the sum of \$441.78, being amount due for sheep sold and delivered. On the writ of summons issued against the defendants, the first two defendants were described as butchers and the third defendant as a spinster who was a stall-holder in the Central Market. The plaintiff also claimed costs of action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, represented the second and the third defendants.

The case, which had come on before the Court before, was reduced to an issue as to whether the second and third defendants were partners.

Mr. Goldring asked his Lordship for permission to adjourn at twelve o'clock, as it was impossible to dispose of the case that day, and he would be very busy for the rest of the day.

His Lordship—Oh, yes, certainly. (To Mr. Gardiner)—What are the facts of the case?

Mr. Gardiner stated that the facts in brief were that in December, 1909, the plaintiff supplied sheep, to stall No. 4, Central Market. The place was a booth stall before but subsequently the Wing Hop sign was put up and mutton only was dealt in. Plaintiff supplied sheep on various dates and the actual amount of the balance due was some \$488. The plaintiff recognised all the three defendants as partners. Two of the defendants were mother and son. The second and third defendants were registered as licensees but the first defendant's name did not appear on the registry at all. The second and third defendants were seen sitting in the stall. Credit had been given to the licensees, as the plaintiff had known them for a good number of years and trusted them, and also the first defendant. They subsequently obtained judgment against the Wing Hop.

His Lordship—I don't want you to disclose your brief, Mr. Goldring but I would like to be given some explanation, otherwise I'm afraid I'll be in the dark about the matter.

Mr. Goldring—I'll be very pleased to give it to your Lordship. The position is simply this. We were selling on commission for the Wing Hop.

His Lordship—Is the Wing Hop the defendant?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

His Lordship—Somebody else was the Wing Hop?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

His Lordship—You were simply selling on commission?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

Evidence was then led and the case was adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. Alec. Taylor, the professional billiard player, visited the Y.M.C. Association rooms on Tuesday, and played a game with Mr. Fowler. Mr. Taylor was to score 400 to Mr. Fowler's 200. Mr. Taylor was not up to his usual form, while Mr. Fowler played a splendid game throughout. He won easily, scoring his 200 before Mr. Taylor reached the 250 mark. After the match, Mr. Taylor gave an exhibition of fancy shots.

Two other games were played Friday night at the Soldiers Club between the R.E. “A” team and the K.O.Y.L.L. Both resulted in wins for the former team.

R.E. “A” TEAM.

Capt. Addison..... 250
Lieut. Aston..... 250

K.O.Y.L.L.

Bandmann Spenghalter 174
Private Harris..... 186
Captain Addison was in good form, and made a break of 33.

A scheme is on foot to establish a free public library in Kuala Lumpur for all races. It is hoped to raise \$150,000 to cover all cost including a handsome building on a site granted by Government.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Supreme Court Wednesday morning, in Bankruptcy—before the Chief Justice—Mr. Eldon Potter made an application on behalf of Mr. Fletcher, the Official Receiver, that in the bankruptcy of Kwang Choong, two payments made by the managing partner of that firm, in bankruptcy, be declared fraudulent preference.

Mr. Marcus Slade appeared for Messrs. Melchers & Co., the firm who had received the payments referred to.

Mr. Potter, in his opening, said that this was an application that the payments made to Melchers & Co. be set aside, as such payments amounted to a fraudulent preference and were contrary to the policy of the Bankruptcy Act. There were several precedents of such payments being set aside, even some payments made by the Official Receiver subsequently being considered as fraudulent preference. In this case the receiving order was made in August and the firm made bankrupt on the 25th Nov., 1910. The petition was filed on the 4th Nov. These proceedings were the result of certain admissions made by the bankrupt in his public examination. Counsel would prove that this man, at the time knowing that he was insolvent, realised some stock-in-trade in his shop and divided the proceeds amongst three European firms in the Colony. In this particular, they were only dealing with one firm.

His Lordship said he did not know why Melchers and Co. should be singled out.

Mr. Potter did not think that it was a case of singling out. Perhaps when the other firms saw that this was a case of fraudulent preference they would agree to refund. There were two affidavits in this case. One was sworn to by Mr. Fletcher and the other by the managing partner of the bankrupt firm. Counsel had received notice to produce the debtor for examination. This was the man in whose public examination such admissions were made as to cause those proceedings.

Mr. Slade said that whatever admission he might have made, it was no evidence against Melchers.

Mr. Potter said that they had been served with notice to produce this man. Unfortunately they had not been able to produce him; for reasons unknown to the Official Receiver the debtor had gone to Canton. Therefore Counsel was not in a position to produce him, but he would submit that the Court had power to admit those admissions in evidence, although Melchers & Co. had not had an opportunity to cross examine the debtor. Counsel would satisfy the Court that unless the Court admitted them a great injustice would be done. His friend's point of view would doubtless be that it would be unfair for them to have affidavits put in evidence, while his friend was not in a position to cross-examine the bankrupt. It might work gross injustice, specially when specific power was given to the Court to admit. It showed that it was to the interest of justice that such should be done. There was a specific rule in bankruptcy at home which gave power to the Court to admit. It is apparent to the Court that great injustice would be done if the documents were excluded, the Court had the power of admitting them. Melchers and Co. admitted the payment. The only fact that was desired to be established by means of this man, was that he knew he was insolvent at the time the payment was made.

Mr. Slade contended that there was no reason why the affidavit should be admitted. The point very seriously affected the commercial life of this Colony. It was a case of a Chinese firm, which had been in the habit of trading with some European firms, becoming insolvent and for some reason or other the debts due to the European traders were paid to the exclusion of the Chinese creditors. The managing partner made those payments and subsequently disappeared to Canton prior to his public examination which was the only opportunity the Official Receiver had to extract admissions as to preference pay-

ments. The manager, after making the affidavit, disappeared. Melchers would not suffer; it was their comrade who would be the loser. Preference payment might therefore be made with perfect impunity. If the man disappeared the Official Receiver was powerless. They realised the peculiar position of Hongkong. Mr. Slade submitted that even if this affidavit could be admitted this application ought to be dismissed. The Official Receiver did not appreciate the dormant motive for the payment which was with the view of protecting certain creditors and defrauding others. The intention must be to defraud others. If the payment was made not with the view of gaining time and settling up his affairs and with no other object than to defraud his creditors then it was a case of fraudulent preference. At this stage the Court adjourned.

DEVELOPING WHAMPOA.

VICEROY DESIRES TO IMPROVE RIVER PORT.

Our Canton correspondent has reported, and the native papers support his assertion, that the Canton Viceroy is desirous of raising Whampoa once more to its pristine glory as a trade mart. In consultation with his advisors he is said to have pointed out that the harbour provides a good typhoon shelter by reason of the surrounding mountains, is central in position, easy of access and in direct communication with the interior. Its natural geographical position should, in fact, long ago have resulted in its development along modern lines. With His Excellency's aspirations we are in full sympathy.

The development of Whampoa means the development of a trade that should add greatly to our prosperity, but while the river port undoubtedly possesses many facilities, such as opportunities for bunding, the construction of roads, and typhoon shelters, as well as being in direct communication with the interior, yet there is much to prevent it taking a leading part in local commerce. In the first place, the condition of the native currency will militate against any great extension of trade. The lack of confidence in the native banks puts a premium upon the use of subsidiary coinage, and although His Excellency realises this difficulty and as a first step to the development of the port suggests the establishment of sound native banking concerns, it is difficult to believe that those will carry the same weight as the banks of Hongkong. As a vernacular paper sensibly points out, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and similar concerns here are a guarantee of financial stability. The general use of subsidiary coins, due to want of confidence, will always restrict widespread business, and this is the first and greatest difficulty that confronts Whampoa.

On the other hand, the unsettled and precarious condition of the neighbourhood must be reckoned with, for it is impossible that trade can be carried on with any success when its activities are not actively guarded. The shallowness of the river at this point has also to be considered, and this, perhaps, forms one of the most serious drawbacks to Whampoa's development.

Recognising these difficulties, however, to the full we yet do not see any reason why the Viceroy's desires should not be fulfilled. The question of the subsidiary coinage we have always with us; we must welcome any suggested development which would be impossible were it not settled. In the same way, the proper policing of the region, the bringing of it under control, would be as valuable to general commerce as Whampoa's entrance into the ranks of the principal ports, while the dredging of the river, even if the port never proved more conspicuous than it is at present, would confer a benefit on trade. We therefore hope that despite the difficulties in his way, His Excellency the Viceroy will be able to carry out his project of making our small neighbouring port as valuable as possible. A little optimism will go a long way towards achieving the desired result.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

As reported in a previous issue the sixty-second semi-annual meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was held at the Bank's head offices at Yokohama. In dealing with the report and accounts Baron Takahashi, the President, made the following speech:—

Gentlemen:—In placing before you the report and accounts of the Bank for the second-half of the 43rd year of Meiji, I desire to make a brief statement of the Bank's business and of the general trend of the economic conditions of the country during the period under review. Generally speaking the economic circles of the country have not yet displayed any particular activity during the period under review. Since last spring, however, our foreign trade, both import and export, has been improving, and enterprises of various descriptions have been steadily projected and the scope of old establishments enlarged. Thus there are signs of a healthy and quiet progress towards the ultimate recovery of the economic conditions of the country in general.

In August, unfortunately, the Kwantow and the north-eastern regions suffered very heavy losses in consequence of almost unprecedented inundations and for a time the situation was viewed with grave apprehension in anticipation of a large diminution in the harvest. Since then, however, the appreciation in the price of rice has had the effect of increasing the purchasing power of the agricultural classes, this being followed by an active demand for merchandise for home consumption. The price of raw silk, which constitutes the greatest item of our exports, steadily rose and transactions were successful owing to the recent recovery of the economic conditions in Europe and America. Further, the rise in the price of silver has had the gratifying effect of increasing the volume of our export trade with China.

Under these circumstances the calamitous inundations in some localities did not eclipse the gleam of light which had already set in towards the recovery of good economic conditions, and the money market, during the latter half year, with the exception of the settlement season at the end of the year, has maintained the phenomenal ease prevailing in the first half year, the consequence being that all domestic banks still felt difficult in employing their funds. This Bank, among others, felt this drawback until more than one half of the second half year had elapsed; yet fortunately, owing to the activities in the raw silk trade, the Bank's condition has much improved since. In short it may rightly be said that although there is still a voice heard in some quarters about depressed economic conditions yet the country is surely making healthy and substantial progress in commercial and industrial circles.

Turning to the country's foreign trade we find that exports amounted to Y247 millions and imports to Y224 millions; the total being Y471 millions during the latter half year. These figures, compared with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, show respectively an increase of Y21,100,000 odd in exports and Y44,800,000 odd in imports, resulting in a total increase of Y65,900,000. This significant increase in the value of the exports may be attributed to the harmonious state prevailing in economic circles in Europe and America, and to the consequent good demand for our raw silk, tea, habutae and so forth from those quarters. Added to this the high price of bar silver has been maintained, thereby encouraging the large export trade with China in cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, etc. The increase in the imports appears to be principally due to the importation of such raw materials as cotton, wool, etc., which must be a result of the healthy development of the country's industrial enterprises.

The bills of exchange sold on foreign countries in Japan during the second half year represented a value of Y40,770,000 and those bought Y116,110,000, making a total of Y156,880,000. If we compare these figures with those of the preceding year it will be found that there is a decrease amounting to Y14,910,000 in bills of exchange sold, but an increase in those bought of Y23,610,000. Again, the bills of exchange sold abroad on Japan amounts to Y44,120,000, and the exchange bought to Y126,110,000. These figures when compared with those of the preceding half year, show a decrease of Y1,780,000 in bills of exchange sold, but an increase of Y40,800,000, in those bought, resulting in an increase of Y47,820,000 on the whole.

I regret to state that, notwithstanding the economic improvement and the increase of the figures in the Bank's exchange transactions, as a result of good foreign trade, the profit of this Bank during the half year has fallen below the mark of the previous half-year by ninety thousand odd. I now beg to move, gentlemen, that you will approve and adopt the distribution of the profits as laid before you and elect the necessary directors and auditors. In conclusion, I have a measure to submit for your deliberation, which is no other than that of increasing the capital of this Bank to Y 15,000,000. This idea of increasing the capital has frequently been proposed by shareholders in general meetings of late years, but it was felt that the time had not yet arrived for such a change. In the meantime, however, thorough investigation has been made into the matter and as a result the Board has now come to recognise that the time is opportune for such an undertaking. I therefore submit the measure, together with the attendant alterations and other necessary changes in the Articles of Association, to the extraordinary meeting to be opened after this meeting, when I hope it will be approved and carried.

As reported in our issue, this proposition to increase the capital of the Bank was duly carried.

DROUGHT IN SINGAPORE.

SERIOUS SITUATION CONFRONTS MUNICIPALITY.

Singapore has been without a spot of rain since February 17, and serious drought is threatened.

A fraction over half an inch fell on the day mentioned, after the drought had already been in existence for a fortnight.

Since the beginning of the year the total rainfall recorded, as having fallen in one of the central districts of the Municipality amounted to only 14.09 inches as against close on twice that amount during the first two months of both 1910 and 1911.

The average rainfall has fallen so low that anxious fears are expressed, since now should be the wettest period in the year.

A CAPTAIN FINED.

Captain Wheeler of the "Kum Sang" pleaded guilty before Mr. Firmstone, senior magistrate in the 11th, at Singapore, to carrying 31 1-2 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license on March 12 in breach of section 30 of the Passenger Ship Ordinance VII of 1890.

Defendant said that on the voyage he discovered the excess and reported it on arrival before Captain Edwards, the senior boarding officer.

His worship fined the Captain \$10 and costs and also ordered him to pay \$2 for each passenger in excess, \$73 in all.

PORPOISES IN THE HARBOUR.

An unusual spectacle was witnessed in Hongkong Harbour Thursday. About eight o'clock a shoal of porpoises passed right through the narrows. There were some thirty or more porpoises in the shoal and the average length of the fish appeared to be about ten feet. A number of launches followed in the wake of the unaccustomed visitors.

COMPANY MEETING.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

The statutory meeting of the International Petroleum Company, Limited, was held Monday at the offices of Messrs. Barretto & Co., the general agents of the Company.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—This is the statutory meeting of the Company in compliance with the law. There are no resolutions to be passed, and there is no vote of any kind to be taken. The board got to work as soon as the Company was registered, and I think I may say with confidence we have already done good work on your behalf. I take this opportunity of saying something as to the position and prospects of this Company. The Company was incorporated on the 21st November last, and received a certificate entitling it to commence business a few days after. We have gone to allotment on 49,500 shares including the purchase consideration. As the money we have in hand is sufficient for the present operations of the Company, it is very probable that the directors will not, unless under exceptional circumstances, allot any more shares at present, until receipt of news from the oil-fields, when, should it prove satisfactory, as we have every reason to believe, we can get all the financial backing we want. As you are aware this Company was formed to acquire certain oil-fields in the island of Timor. The transfer of the properties to the Company is now being made, and in the meantime we have been successful in obtaining a licence from the Government to allow of work being commenced forthwith. The Company has employed Captain E. Theo Bunje, who has been in the oil business the greater part of his life, to act as field superintendent and local manager, and under him are two experienced American drillers, and some twenty Chinese mechanics. Mr. Hardison, the foreman boremaster, has been well recommended to us, and we are confident we have secured the best man that could be got in California. Active operations should start in the near future, as the equipment for drilling and the men engaged by the Company were sent from Hongkong to Timor about four weeks ago. The general agents were yesterday in receipt of a cable that the expedition arrived at the oil-fields, and that everybody and everything were landed well and that work would commence forthwith. The installation of the derrick in position should proceed as rapidly as possible now, and actual deep-drilling operations started. The first well should be completed during July. Sources of petroleum, as you are aware, are an asset of great importance, and the formation of this Company was the first really serious attempt that had been made in Hongkong to solve the problem of the existence of oil upon a commercial basis in that part of the world. The drilling plants acquired by us are the latest to be had and of the best description, capable of boring to a depth of 3,000 feet if necessary. From previous experiences of borings made by Captain Bunje, oil was obtained at the shallow depth of 45 feet, and I am inclined to think that we shall reach the oil sands at 800 feet or so. We are at no distance from the seaboard and the question of transportation by means of pipe lines, which is a most important point, would be an easy matter. As to the uses to which petroleum and its by-products are put, there is no need for me to dwell or to enlarge upon it. It is only the other day that we read the postprandial speech of the Chairman of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, in which the building of internal combustion engines was referred to in glowing terms. As a novel item I quote the following extract from a shipping paper:—"Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Clyde shipbuilders, are constructing for a Continental line a vessel which it is said will revolutionise shipping. It is to be a 12-knot boat of 5,000 tons gross, driven by internal combustion engines, Diesel type, hitherto only applied to trawlers and yachts. One hundred tons crude

petroleum at 34s. to 40s. a ton will do the work of 300 tons of coal. It will require only half the usual engine and boiler space, and one fourth bunker space, and dispense with from 50 to 75 per cent of stokers. The vessel will have no funnels." That petroleum possesses immense advantages over coal from the point of view of fuel is an undoubted fact. Inasmuch as, in the nature of things, the field cannot come into bearing for some little time, you will understand that at this stage of the Company's affairs we have really nothing definite to say, beyond assuring you that we hope to have good news at an early date of successful borings, and that when we meet again we shall be in the position to give you a good account of our stewardship.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

EXPORT OF NATIVE GOODS.

ACTION BY THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, March 19.

The Minister of Commerce has written to the Canton Viceroy with respect to the export of native products by foreigners.

In the despatch the Minister says that foreigners have very often exported native products in excess of the limits and that His Excellency considers it necessary to put an end to this. After negotiations with the various diplomatic bodies at Peking, they have consented to instruct the various consuls at the treaty ports to notify their nationals that in future they must submit statements of the native goods exported by them and must solemnly and sincerely declare that they are not exporting native products in excess, otherwise the cargoes will not be allowed to pass.

As regards the application for Customs permits to export goods that are free of duty, these must be applied for personally. In no way must the consuls allow their names to be made use of in applications for permits. On the receipt of the despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Treasurer and the Canton Customs to that effect.

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

In their share circular dated the 15th inst., Messrs. Fraser and Co. state:—Another quiet week has passed with little of interest to report. Rubbers are quiet, with, however, a little more attention devoted to local shares. Mining and industrials show a little change.

Rubber.—Kuala Lumpur have been done at £8, Highlands £5 10s. to £5 3s. 9d., Lanarons, vendors, 95s., Ledburgs 73s. 12d., Tolraus 70s. 74d., Kununings fully paid 7s. 3d., Sumatra Paras 12s., Chersonese 3s. 9d., and Tanjong Malins 6s. 6d. prem. Pegohs have been sold at \$21. Singapore and Johore have changed hands at \$13.25 and \$21.75, Malakoffs \$2.20 and \$2.15, Malaka Pindas \$1.10, Sembawang 50 cents, Kompas \$3.50, United Singapore \$1.55, Port Dicksons \$7.50, and the partly paid shares at \$1.50 premium.

Mining.—There have been a few dealings in Belats which are firm at \$5.50. Raubs have been placed at \$1.50, and Tronohs have advanced to \$16.50 buyers, with sellers at \$16.75.

General.—Straits Traders are quiet at \$53.50, Fraser and Neaves are wanted at \$37, and Riley, Hargreaves have been placed at \$82.50.

LANGKAT TOBACCO.

It will interest shareholders in the United Langkat Plantations to hear that their tobacco fetched high prices at the first sales on March 11, viz: S. Cerpa 13.38 per lb. (footleaf) P. Tjorin 1.73 P. Djarnoe 1.45

The tobacco of the Amstordam Langkat (adjoining Terengganu) was sold at \$2.62 and \$2.59. The above two companies realized the top prices of the sale.

During last week there were notified in the Colony 13 cases of small-pox—1 British, 12 Chinese. Of these, 7 were fatal. The only other case of infectious disease reported was one of enteric fever.

A FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

AT WEST POINT.

About half-past five o'clock Monday night a Chinese was knocked down and killed by a motor-car in Connaught Road West, near Jardine's Pier. The unfortunate man was one of a gang of paint-scrappers who had just come ashore in a launch from the s.s. Siberia. It was raining heavily at the time and the coolies were running across the road to get into the shelter of the verandah on the opposite side.

Deceased, it appears, was running with his head down in a slanting direction when the car came up from behind, knocked him down and ran over him. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to No. 7 Police Station and afterwards to the hospital, where he died about nine o'clock. The car was driven by a Filipino and carried two passengers—a European lady and gentleman.

The number of the car was taken by a Lukong and the vehicle was identified as belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s garage in Des Vaux Road West. Sergeant A. Grant made inquiries at the motor-car depot and arrested the driver, who gave as his excuse for not stopping that the passengers ordered him to drive on as they were afraid that the Chinese would attack the car and its occupants.

Police Court Proceedings.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Tuesday, the driver of the motor-car, Angalay Wenrigues, was charged with manslaughter. He was undefended.

Inspector W. Robertson conducted the prosecution.

The first witness called was a Chinese who was one of the gang of paint-scrappers to which the deceased belonged. He said that at 5 p.m. yesterday he finished work on the s.s. Siberia. With others he landed in a launch at Jardine's Pier. It was raining and blowing hard. Deceased, who was one of his party, was running sideways to the verandah westwardly in a slanting direction across the street to get to the shelter of the verandah. Witness was about fifteen yards behind the deceased. He saw a motor-car coming along in a westward direction without sounding the horn; it collided with the deceased and the latter fell down. The car hit him on the left side and he fell on his back. The front wheel passed over his leg and the back wheel over his head. Witness heard no sound of bell or gong. Deceased was running in front of the others, who could see the car coming and had no reason to dodge the vehicle. The car only stopped while a Lukong took the number. Defendant was driving. There were two foreigners also in the car. Witness and several others carried the injured man to the police station; he was bleeding from his head and leg. The car was going very fast—about the speed of the electric tramway cars. He saw nothing of the car and heard nothing of it until the moment of the collision.

Another Chinese paint-scraper (a brother of the deceased), who was also in the gang, gave corroborative evidence. When he first saw the car, he said, it was some five yards behind the deceased. After the accident some Chinese seized the car, which had been stopped meanwhile. When the car stopped he saw a European get down from the car. The car was seized to prevent it from going away. The car stopped for about one minute. At the time of the accident it was going much faster than an electric tramway car.

Several other Chinese witnesses gave corroborative evidence and the case was afterwards adjourned to allow accused to call witnesses for the defence.

Instruction in the method of procedure to be adopted for the restoration of the apparently drowned is to be given by officers in charge of the military hospitals, Victoria and Kowloon, as follows:—To the British troops at Wellington Barracks on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon, commencing 27th inst.; to the Indian troops at military hospital, Kowloon, on Mondays and Fridays at 11 a.m., commencing 27th inst.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided.

There were also present:—
H. B. Major-General Anderson,
Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General.
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. Clitham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General.

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Kosvick.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

Mr. H. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils.)

The New Liquor Duties.

H. B. Dr. Ho Kai moved as follows:—"Resolved that the resolution proposed by the Colonial Secretary and passed by this Council at its last meeting held on the 16th day of March, 1911, relating to the duty leviable upon intoxicating liquors be amended by substituting 20 cents for 30 cents in paragraph (a) and 30 cents for 40 cents in paragraph (b) thereof; the intoxicants referred to being (a) native liquors, known as Liu Pui, Sheng Ching and a number of specified sweetened, prepared and medicated wines, and (b) native liquor known as Sam Ching—the duties upon which had previously been 15 and 20 cents per gallon respectively.

Dr. Ho Kai said the principle which prompted him to make an amendment to the scale of increased duty on native wines and spirits had been stated by him at last meeting and he had only now to repeat it. He still maintained that in all taxation they should as far as possible arrange matters so that all sections of the community should bear a just proportion in accordance with their means, and that the burden should not fall more heavily on one particular section—whether European or Chinese—than upon another. He was sorry that his words at last meeting of Council were taken by the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Hewett) and by His Excellency to mean that the duty fell much more heavily upon the Chinese than upon the Europeans. He never intended to make such a contention. It was self-evident that the Chinese being in preponderance in numbers, any form of local taxation must fall the more heavily upon them. Besides, as regards European wines and spirits, it was estimated that one-half if not more was consumed by the Chinese. So that he could not in the face of these facts complain that the increased taxation was to fall heavily upon the Chinese and only lightly upon the Europeans. What he did contend was that, irrespective of race, the principle should be observed that in any form of taxation a proportionate share should be borne by each section in proportion to their means. If the Government had increased the duty on beer from 21 to 48 cents per gallon, that would have called forth as strong a protest from him as he was making on this occasion. He would have moved that in consideration of the poorer and labouring classes of Europeans, who consumed beer with their meals and, as he might say, as part of their food, they should not be taxed to such an extent but should get off lightly; and that if it be necessary to increase the duty to any considerable extent for the purpose of raising revenue, the burden should fall more heavily on the richer and better-off classes of the community rather than upon them. In moving this resolution, he was only asking the Government to do the same justice—to extend the same consideration—to the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community as they had done to the poorer and labouring classes of the European community. In the one case they had considered it unwise or impolitic to impose any increase whatsoever. On the other hand, as regards the poorer and labouring classes of the Chinese community they had actually doubled the duty that had been paid formerly. It could not be assumed that the

Government would make any distinction between the poorer class of the European and the poorer class of the Chinese communities. The only explanation possible was that it might have been assumed that in the original tariff Chinese liquors and samshu had been left off lightly. But he would remind the Council that the old tariff had been very carefully considered before it was fixed. So that it would be a lame excuse to turn round now and say that samshu was formerly too lightly taxed; and that the duty must be increased 100 per cent. The Governor had stated that beer was taken by Europeans with their meals. Not only did the Chinese take samshu with their meals but he would go further and say that very little next to nothing was consumed by Chinese without a meal. They might take beer or porter or whisky and soda out of meal-times, but so far as his experience went—and he was sure it would have come within the knowledge of most members of Council too—the Chinese seldom or never took samshu in any quantity outside their meal-times. It was taken as part of a meal just as beer was taken by the poorer class of the European community and it was just as necessary for these Chinese to have samshu as it was for these Europeans to have beer at meal-times. He only asked that the same consideration be extended to that class of Chinese as to the poorer class of Europeans. Of the total revenue derived from the liquor tax last year—in round figures \$444,000—it was admitted that 60 per cent. was derived from Chinese wines and spirits and only 40 per cent. from European liquors. It was estimated that the increase of revenue to be derived from European liquors under the new tax was \$47,000, which was about 26 per cent. of the whole estimated increase. But on Chinese liquors, whether consumed by Chinese, Japanese or anybody else, the estimated revenue was about \$260,000, or an increase of some 96.12 per cent. If the increased tax were to fall upon the richer Chinese there might not then be any reason for opposing the new scale of tariff but as more than one-half of it would fall upon the shoulders of the poorer classes of Chinese he would ask the Government to revise the tariff in order to give these classes fair play in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded. Hon. Mr. Hewett said that he had spoken on the question at the last meeting of Council and he had very few words to add that afternoon. It seemed to him that the only apparent reason for the opposition of the new scale of duties—but it was not convincing to his mind—had now fallen to the ground. Hon. senior member had gone very carefully into statistics regarding the question of the estimated increase. He did not propose to go into those figures. He had no doubt that the figures were correct. The new scale of duties was not so unfair as hon. member tried to make out. Beer contained roughly 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol. The increase on Chinese liquor was based on liquor of 25 per cent. alcoholic strength. The better class of Chinese, however, drank liquor of 15 to 17 per cent. strength, while the lower classes, who could not afford liquor of that quality, probably drank liquor of a lower strength. The increase of duties did not appear to him to be inequitable. Government had drawn up a new tariff, which was objected to by the two hon. senior members. Government, however, had very carefully drawn up the tariff and he thought it should be adopted. He hoped that the proposed scale of duties would be passed by Council. (Applause.)

The Colonial Secretary stated that he regretted Government was unable to accept the resolution. At this point, the Colonial Secretary detailed the amount of the actual duties which were paid during 1910 on the two classes of liquor to which the resolution referred. After going into the figures at some length, the speaker said that if the resolution was accepted, the total amount of the additional duties would be \$122,000, instead of \$236,000. Government was not in a position to forego such a large sum. Hon. members might probably have mislead regarding Class A of Chi-

nese liquors, of which huge quantities were shipped, so that unless the increased duties were imposed on Chinese liquors, no additional revenue could be derived. As regarded the incidence of liquor duties, hon. senior member had given figures prepared from statistics. It would be interesting to compare the figures with those prepared by Mr. Treiman. At this stage, the speaker went into the figures and pointed out certain discrepancies in hon. senior member's figures. The main reason which had impelled Government to impose the liquor duties was the decrease in opium consumption. The increase would fall twice as heavily on non-Chinese as on Chinese.

His Excellency the Governor stated that when he spoke at the last meeting of Council on the proposed increase, he said tentatively subject to correction that beer and stout formed part of the meals of European soldiers and sailors, whereas samshu did not form part of the meals of the Chinese. He was corrected in his statement by the two hon. senior members and he had accepted the correction. However, as had been pointed out by two hon. members that afternoon, the strength of samshu differed from that of beer or stout. If the Chinese wished to drink samshu of the same strength as the European community—and the whole scheme of the new taxation was based on the alcoholic strength of liquor—the tax would be 10 cents per gallon. What he wished to point out was that the Chinese could water their samshu down to an equal strength. It seemed to him that the tax was left off too lightly in the first instance, as had been pointed out by one of hon. members. The statistics which were referred to by hon. senior member were very ably dealt with by the Colonial Secretary and the figures bore out what he had stated before—namely, that the Chinese community paid one-fifth of what the Europeans paid. The former would have to pay 2.12 laes, while the latter were expected to contribute \$47,000; roughly, the Chinese would have to pay five times as much as the Europeans. In speaking of non-Chinese, was not only meant the European community and other wealthy classes, but also the Portuguese, Japanese and other sections of the community. He did not recollect any other point with which he could deal and for that reason he regretted that Government did not see its way to accepting the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said he wished to deal with the several points raised. First of all, he would deal with the point raised by hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. He (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai) could not understand why hon. member misunderstood and misquoted him. He referred to the fact that he maintained that the tax would fall more heavily on the Chinese than on the Europeans. He thought he had explained that point. What he wished to urge was that the tax would press more heavily on the poorer classes than on the better class of Chinese. Proportionally, the poorer classes would be obliged to pay quite as high a rate of duty on the liquor they consumed as the wealthy classes. The Colonial Secretary knew quite well that the Chinese labourer in the Straits commanded a higher rate of salary than here. In fact, the rate was almost double. Therefore, if he had to pay a higher tax, he could well afford it. He asked that Government should impose taxes according to the people's means.

On a division, the motion was lost by 10 votes to 2.

Major-General Anderson withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—"Whereas for purely financial reasons this Council is unable to approve the continuance of a rebate to the Military and Naval Authorities on intoxicating liquors as contemplated by Ordinance 27 of 1909, and whereas it is estimated that the Military Contribution which is paid by the Hongkong Government to the War Office will be increased by the imposition of liquor duties by a sum of approximately \$104,000 in 1911, and whereas it is anticipated that approximately 30 per cent. of the gross revenue collected in respect of duties on European liquor will be paid by

the Military and Naval Authorities, he resolved that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies be requested to deduct from the said Military Contribution accruing from liquor duties in each year a sum equal to the ascertained amount of those duties paid by the Military and Naval Authorities, and that such sum be paid as heretofore to the Military and Naval Authorities in order that the officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Land Forces may not suffer financially from the imposition of the said duties while serving in this Colony, and be it further resolved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

PRAYA EAST HOTEL.

THE CHARGE AGAINST R. H. WHITTAKER.

At the magistracy Thursday afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, the summons against R. H. Whittaker for harbouring a policeman was again heard.

Inspector Kerr prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

Inspector Kerr stated that at 3 a.m. on the 11th inst. he was told that there were lights in the Praya East Hotel. Accompanied by Sergeant Macdonald, he went there and saw lights in the bar and P.C. 100 Capham sitting in a chair besides the bar. He was in uniform. Capham went on duty at 12 midnight and his duties ended 6 a.m. The Inspector saw Mr. Whittaker dressed in pyjamas with his back against the bar and also Mr. Winter. There was also a Chinese woman in the bar and a Chinese boy. Whittaker stopped towards the constable and said: "Come and have another drink," but he declined and was about to leave. Inspector Kerr and Sgt. Macdonald stepped inside. The former asked Capham if that was the way he did his duty. He replied that he saw a light and went in to see what was the matter.

R. H. Whittaker was then put in the box and said he is the proprietor and licensee of the Praya East Hotel. He closed the bar at twelve o'clock. He was talking to his brother for about half an hour waiting for Winter to return. At 12.40 he left the hotel and told his brother to await Winter. He (Whittaker) returned to the hotel next day at 10 o'clock.

His Worship—Where did you spend the night?—At No. 10 Morrison Hill Gap.

What evidence can you produce that you were there?—My wife.

The case was further remanded till Thursday morning at 11.30 a.m.

THE BIG CHINESE BANK FAILURE.

LOCAL FIRMS HARD HIT.

The news of a big bank failure in the North, announced in our telegraphic columns Wednesday, is confirmed by further advices since received. The bank in question—by name Yee Sen Yuen—is one of the most prominent and influential financial houses and has branches all over China. It is reported that the failure was brought about by the action of the Peking branch in suspending payment yesterday afternoon. We hear that several firms in Hongkong have been very hardily hit by this failure.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

A great sensation has been created here in official and commercial circles by the failure of one of the most influential native banks, under the name of Yee Sen Yuen. For four years this bank has commanded universal confidence throughout China. The sum involved is believed to be a heavy one.

The bank is said to have been established by the descendants of that famous and distinguished statesman, the late Li Hung Chang. In view of the connections of the bank, hopes are entertained that this matter may be settled satisfactorily.

It is also reported that another native bank has failed simultaneously in Shanghai.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

At the Supreme Court Friday morning before Mr. Justice Hazleland, a large number of civil cases of little or no importance were heard.

The Colonial Treasury had quite a crop of actions, mostly against Chinese, for rates and taxes, which were settled out of Court.

Mr. Harris, appearing for the Gas Co., sued several people for gas and fittings supplied. Defendants did not appear, and judgment went by default.

Mosses Watkins, Ltd., also sued several persons for goods supplied. Defendants did not appear, and Mr. Smith, appearing for the Company, after proving his cases, got judgment with costs.

Jeejeebhoy and Co. sued the Commercial Printing office for \$26.25 for goods supplied. Defendant asked for time, but plaintiffs objected, saying that they had reason to believe that defendant was selling out.

Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the Hop On Steamship Co., sued Lam Ying for \$102 for freights due since August last. Defendant did not appear, and judgment and costs were entered against him.

Ah Young sued W. Goldring for \$55.52. Judgment was given by consent for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, payable in monthly instalments of \$10.

There were several actions for large sums against the Kwong Shing Lee firm. Mr. Leo Almadu said that he appeared for the defendant firm, whose proprietor was dead. Counsel was this morning applying for letters of administration in the estate, and asked for a postponement of these cases for a week. The Court granted the postponement.

Two house servants sued Mr. D. H. Sitas for \$17.20 for wages due. Mr. Ho Yan Sik said he appeared for the defendant in both cases. As the plaintiffs were not present he would ask the Court to place the cases on the remand list. His Honour suggested next week if no points of law were involved. Mr. Ho said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any wages at all; one of them was dismissed for stealing goods and the other ran away. The Court then adjourned the case.

In the suit of Captain H. S. Malkin against J. C. Logan for \$612.50, Counsel consented to judgment being given if execution were stayed for ten days. Mr. Goldring on the other side consented and judgment was given accordingly.

In the adjourned case of Thomas O'Kane against the Anglo-Chinese E. T. Co., Ltd. for \$400.80, Mr. Gardiner asked that a day be set down for the trial. His Honour fixed Wednesday next. In the action J. M. Alves, Ada Saiche for \$1,000, at the request of Mr. Gardiner, the case was adjourned for another week.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Friday, Mr. Justice Hazleland gave judgment in the action for slander brought by Wong Tsz Kin against a young girl named Chui Mui. His Lordship gave judgment in plaintiff's favour in the slander action with damages assessed at \$150, and costs. In the counter claim brought by the defendant against the plaintiff, the Court ordered the return of all her jewels mentioned in the counter claim or their value when ascertained, with costs.

His Honour said he believed her story of the affair to be the only true one, while the evidence given for the plaintiff created a very bad impression in his mind.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Harris for the defendant.

THE OPIUM POPPY.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 23. The Anti-Opium Bureau has, in view of the importance of the campaign against opium, considered it expedient to stop the cultivation of poppy in the province of Kwangtung. The Bureau has despatched four special deputies to go round the province to see that the suppression of the cultivation of opium poppy has been duly carried out and to report the result of the enquiry to the Bureau.

BOWLING CLUB DINNER.

A JOVIAL EVENING.

There was a good deal of Scotch about the annual dinner of the Kowloon Bowling Club, Wednesday: Scotch, in the sense that our Scottish friends predominated and were well backed up by several North-countrymen. The recently appointed president, Mr. D. Harvey, was in the chair, whilst acting as vice-chairman were Messrs. Duncan and John Lambert. On the chairman's right, sat Inspector A. C. Langley, representing the Police, and Mr. W. Stewart of the Kowloon C. C., on his left sat Mr. A. Blowey of the Civil Service and Mr. J. H. Mead of the K. C. C.

Fifty men were packed into the "bungalow," and if ever the need of more commodious premises was made apparent it was last night. Justice having been done to a very acceptable dinner, the usual loyal toast was submitted from the chair.

The Chairman next proposed "Our sports" and recounted with gusto the many triumphs with which the Club records had been emblazoned in the course of the past year's play. In response, Mr. G. R. Edwards made a neat little speech on behalf of the bowling section and suggested that as this was primarily a bowling club, the bowling men should "enthusiase" sufficiently to keep the ancient game in the forefront. Mr. A. Ramsey spoke on behalf of the tennis players. Mr. W. Davison of Kowloon Docks followed up with a very happy speech as an exponent and keen supporter of croquet. Mr. Davison is going home to Ireland shortly on leave and he took the opportunity of impressing upon members the unsurpassable attractions and benefits of croquet as a recreation. With his libellous wit, the speaker kept the company alive as long as he was on his feet and there were roars of laughter when he made the admission that Mr. Rutter had not much use for the game of croquet: the "G.O.M." he said, had told him privately that croquet was a slow game and that he would not even allow his dog to play it! Needless to say, Mr. Davison's genuine indignation at this libel on his favourite pastime was heartily sympathized in by his fellow members.

In proposing "Kindred Clubs," Mr. John Lambert implicitly observed the advice given to budding speakers—"to stand up, speak up, shut up," and his remarks were cordially echoed by the Club-ites. Mr. W. Stewart spoke on behalf of the Kowloon Cricket Club and remarked upon the spirit of cordiality existing between the clubs. Inspector Langley, responding for the Police Recreation Club, "chipped" some of the previous speakers a bit about their references to having "knocked the stuffing" out of the visiting clubs; he wished the club equal success in the future, however, and the portly Inspector admitted amid much laughter that he had no doubt of their ability to achieve victories if they could knock the stuffing out of their visitors as well as they had contrived to knock the stuffing in that night!

In adding his voice to the response to the toast, Mr. A. Blowey of the Civil Service Club made the remark that reference had been made by a previous speaker to the historic game of bowls in which Drake was engaged on Plymouth Hoe when news arrived that the Spanish Armada had put to sea. As a native of Plymouth he could only say, that although there was a plot of land called "The Bowling Green" in the town he had never seen the game of bowls played until he came to Hongkong. The toast of "The Ladies" had been entrusted to Mr. R. Hall of Holt's godowns and it could not have been left in better hands. Mr. Hall was distinctly happy in his remarks, and the flavour of his accent was genuinely Doric; he referred, in passing, to the imminent departure of Messrs. Hughes and Davison. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. Morris of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

"Absent friends" was proposed by Mr. G. T. Lloyd, who made reference to the many old members who had done yeoman service to the Club and whose memories would be cherished for many years to come. He made special reference to Mr. Russell, who had been for some time en-

joying the hospitality of the home country, and to Captain Milroy, a good sport who is at present unfortunately confined to a hospital ward, and expressed the wishes of the members for their speedy return. Mr. C. Little responded to the toast of "The visitors."

Amongst those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Messrs. Gow, Edwards, Maxfield, Brown and Hall, and Captain Macdonnell. The accompanists were Messrs. Duncan and Lambert.

The toast of the "President" was proposed by Mr. Martin.

There were also present Mr. Jolly, Captains Macdonnell and Scott.

THE PLAGUE.

A correspondent at Chefoo, in a letter dated March 10, writes:—

It seems as if the back of the plague is being broken. A week ago the average of deaths, according to the daily reports, was thirty and over, while this week the average is reduced to half the number. We are full of hope, now that spring weather is beginning to make itself felt, that not only this improvement may be maintained, but that the number may continue to decrease until zero is reached.

There is little else to report, for business is practically at a standstill. The total number of deaths officially reported to March 8 is 931.

Captain F. Hehewerth, M.D., of the Netherlands Indian Army Medical Corps, a specialist for plague and kindred diseases, has been deputed to proceed to Mukden in order to take part, as representative of her Majesty's Government, in the deliberations of the Anti-Plague Commission.

AVIATOR HURT IN SHATIN.

BIPLANE DAMAGED.

About 600 scholars from several schools in Hongkong went out to Shatin Thursday morning, in the hope of seeing Mr. Van den Born making a flight. The wind was rather unfavourable until about 5 o'clock, when the biplane was brought out from the aerodrome and amid considerable interest, the machine rose gracefully from the ground. It is estimated that it travelled seven miles, at a height of between 200 to 300 feet, in about three minutes.

The aviator was making a very successful descent when, unfortunately, in trying to escape colliding with coolies, and in deviating his course, he probably misjudged the distance, and instead of travelling over the marshes he dashed into a strong China pole, smashing the front part of the machine as well as damaging the machine.

CORONATION CONTINGENT FROM INDIA.

Calcutta, February 24.—The following officers have been selected for duty with the contingent proceeding home for the Coronation, subject to any changes that may be required when the orders of the Secretary of State have been received:—Commandant, Colonel M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., 56th Rifles. Cavalry:—Lieut.-Col. Row, 9th Horse; Major W. D. Dunt, 33rd Horse; D. A. Q. M. G. Major E. A. W. Stohard, 30th Lancers, Captain E. P. Grant, 25th Cavalry, Lieut. J. A. O. Kroyer, 28th Light Cavalry; Captain W. J. Lambert, 20th Lancers. Infantry:—Col. W. G. L. Beynon, 1st Bn. 2nd Gurkha Rifles (O. C. Infantry); Capt. J. P. Villiers Stewart, 55th Rifles (Adjutant); Major J. Hill, D.S.O., 15th Sikhs; Major G. Bailey, 104th Rifles; Major S. H. Climo, 24th Punjab; Captain G. A. McWatters, 81st Pioneers; Captain C. T. Morris, 82nd Punjab; Capt. H. D. Cloete, 92nd Punjab; Lieut. W. P. F. Pope, 1st Brahmins; Lieut. W. R. C. Griffiths, 2nd Rajputs; Lieut. E. H. P. Berryman, 2nd Bn. 30th Garhwal Rifles; Lieut. S. Usher, 129th Baluchis; Lieut. J. G. Licky, 119th Infantry; Major F. W. Hollowes, Supply and Transport Corps; Captain E. O. Tyldon, Patterson, R. E.; Capt. G. G. Corrie, 23rd Mountain Battery.

HONGKONG CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

50TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 50th annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held at the City Hall. Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett (chairman) presided, and there were also present, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, J. W. O. Bonnar, H. A. Sibbs, W. Logan, G. H. Medhurst, F. H. Armstrong, G. Friesland, H. W. Robertson, N. J. Stabb (committee), G. Balloch, Murray Stewart, J. Wilkie, A. Charlton, J. J. Leiria, J. W. Boiles, A. Forbes, W. A. Dowley, G. H. White, W. G. Humphreys, W. C. Jack, P. Lieb, D. K. Setna, P. P. Talati, W. Andel, G. M. Young, Wong Leung Him, G. S. Gubbay, G. Hogg, J. Owen Hughes, A. J. Barretto, H. Schmidt, W. G. Darby, T. F. Hough, W. Dickson, and E. A. M. Williams (secretary).

Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—(Gentlemen.)—The report and accounts for the Chamber for the year 1910 have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, therefore, we will take them as read. Before formally putting the resolution now before the meeting, I will make a few remarks as to the more important matters which have been dealt with by the Chamber during the past year. Taking them seriatim, the first subject, in itself perhaps of not now so great moment, was the position taken up by the Harbour Master in putting his own construction upon certain regulations controlling the carriage of Asiatic passengers in vessels passing through this port.

In this individual case the protests made by the Committee were favourably accepted by the Government, and we are assured similar difficulty will not arise in the future. Therefore, I make special reference to this matter is this, that while admitting Government regulations are in the greater majority of cases enforced with moderation and commonsense we have, however, from time to time, and this unfortunately of late years especially in the Department I am referring to, found rules insisted upon without the above-mentioned saving clauses. I could, if necessary, quote cases to prove my contention, but at the moment it only appears necessary to refer to the fact that an unreasonable strict adherence to the exact letter of the law may seriously affect the prosperity of our Colony and has in the past actually resulted in permanently diverting certain sections of trade from our harbour.

Most of us, though we have all passed by Aden, would hardly have considered there was much in common between these two widely-separated ports, but a letter from the Port Trust of that station has again raised the question of Harbour dues on shipping, by asking whether a reduction in these might not induce more vessels to call. Needless to state, the reply has been entirely sympathetic. Almost from the first time of the existence of our Chamber our predecessors have urged upon the Hongkong Government the desirability of freeing shipping from all charges whatsoever, and whenever (as has happened from time to time) an anxious Governor or greedy Treasurer casting a rapacious eye over the harbour has decided, in order to balance his books or to procure funds for public works, to increase taxation the cry has always been the same: put up the light dues. The policy is unsound, and as I have emphatically stated on more than one occasion is in the long run calculated to react against the prosperity of the Colony. I am glad therefore of the opportunity thus offered us, by our adjacent brother dependency of the Crown to reiterate these statements.

The next matter of importance dealt with in the report is that of certain old established firms being refused, and without any explanation being offered, the right already granted to many others, chiefly native wine merchants, to having their own bonded ware houses. This appeared to be so detrimental to the trade and so opposed to the promises made by His Excellency when this most unpopular measure dealing with the

liquor trade was introduced, that the Committee took the matter up strongly, and we are glad to report that the Officer administering the Government ultimately acceded to the request put forward.

During the year copies of the proposed new tariff with Japan were received from the Government, and the attention of the members of the Chamber, and the public generally, was specially directed to the matter. There is unquestionably much to which exception might be taken on many points in this tariff, and we trust the representations on the subject which we now understand are being made to the Japanese Government may result in considerable modification being made to meet the requirements of

British trade with Japan.

To show how in some directions the demands of the Japanese may seriously injure, if not altogether destroy, certain branches of business now in existence, I will here refer to the question of proprietary medicines entering into Japanese territory which is fully explained in a later part of the report.

That very important measure, the proposed trade marks Ordinance, has again received further consideration during the year, while owing to the construction placed by the Harbour Master upon certain regulations controlling the importation of naphtha for motor use, an appeal to the Government was necessary with the result that this latter question has been satisfactorily settled. You will notice that with a view to reducing the possibility of disputes between importers and purchasers of piece goods, a proposal has been put forward that a standard form of contract should be adopted. A sub-committee, composed of representatives of some of the leading importing houses, was appointed, who, however, reported against the proposal.

Arbitration.

The question of arbitration has recently been before the Committee, and though not mentioned in the report it is, perhaps, worth stating here that one of the questions which it is desirable the incoming Committee should deal with is the drawing up of a form of undertaking so that when reference is made to the Chamber both parties to the arbitration should enter into an agreement to accept the award when given.

There are many other matters which have been considered by the Committee during the year under review, but as these are all duly set forth in the report and appendix detailed reference to them does not appear necessary. One question, however, of very great importance and which has constantly occupied our most earnest attention throughout the past ten months has been the renewed attempt, this time so far, unhappily, successful, by the Viceroy of Canton to establish a monopoly for the sale of raw

opium

in Kwangtung and for levying a special tax which at present stands at \$480 per chest, and it is intended shall be increased as the importations are gradually reduced. As you are aware, of late years successive Viceroy's have consistently made similar and equally illegal efforts to interfere with the opium trade under the plea of restricting smoking, but in reality in order to increase their revenues. This specious excuse was in this instance also at first advanced, but has now been abandoned, and the Viceroy frankly admits that the money now raised is to replace the loss caused by the stoppage of licensed gambling.

Not only has a serious blow been struck at a valuable branch of our trade, but there is a wider and more important principle involved, viz., whether a local Chinese official is to be permitted for the purpose of raising additional revenue to ignore any or all treaties which have been made with Foreign Powers and impose such restrictions and impositions on foreign trade as may suit him.

In Defiance

of all treaty obligations. An enormous mass of correspondence bearing on the question is now in the hands of the Committee, but it has been considered advisable not to publish this until the whole matter, which is now under discussion between the two Governments, has been finally settled.

In the meantime, I will confine myself to stating that so far as the Committee is concerned no opportunity has been missed for endeavouring to have a stop put to this entirely unjustifiable action on the part of the Kwangtung Authorities. Numerous telegrams and despatches have been addressed to H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the British Minister at Peking and the London Chamber of Commerce, while, as you are all already aware, the matter has been very strongly taken up by the Hongkong Government, who from the first has thoroughly supported the protests of the British merchants concerned. I have had repeatedly to refer to the question on several occasions, and as I have previously reminded you the whole history of our Chamber is a record of

One Long Fight

against similar interference with lawful trade by the Chinese Provincial Authorities, an interference which commencing with opium has not infrequently been extended to other branches of our trade. In past years similar attempts have been nipped in the bud through the prompt action of the British Officials, either in Canton or Peking.

Unfortunately in this case the Consul-General at Canton did not view the matter in the same light as his predecessors, stating that he saw nothing illegal in the Viceroy's proposals, and that so long as no difference was made between native and foreign opium he would make no representations on the subject to the Viceroy unless ordered to do so by his superior officers. The Provincial Authorities having now

Tasted Blood.

will not lightly give up the fight, and the monopoly still continues, the illegal taxes are still being increased, in spite of the assurance of the Waiwupu given to the British Minister that definite instructions have been sent to the Viceroy to discontinue the tax. The result of the negotiations now being carried on is awaited with interest, for, as I have already stated, the principle at stake is more than that of the fate of a single article of commerce, however valuable that particular commodity may be.

Declaration of London.

As you are aware, a most important agreement has recently been come to between Great Britain and other leading Powers with regard to the vexed question of the laws concerning Naval Warfare. This agreement, known as "The Declaration of London, 1909," has been signed by the representative of His Majesty's Government, and will, we understand, shortly be submitted for discussion in Parliament, before being ratified. This new international agreement is of far-reaching effect, and if accepted will make great changes in neutral trade should another war unhappily break out between any of the Great Powers, resulting in hostilities at sea. That some such agreement is required is, I think, universally admitted, but it would appear that the terms of the present one will react—in the event of war—most seriously and particularly against all sea-borne British trade. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having had an opportunity of considering certain papers dealing with the subject, felt constrained to

add their voice

to that of other British Chambers of Commerce, in protesting against the Declaration in its present form. The question has already been fully discussed both in the Home papers and by our local Press, and therefore most of you are probably fairly well acquainted with the outlines of the question. I may, however, state that the London Chamber of Commerce on receiving the text of the Declaration appointed a special committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Desborough to fully consider the matter. The conclusions and recommendations of this committee were as follows:—

That the Declaration of London should not be ratified in its present form or be made effective by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill now before Parliament.

(a) That the effect of the Declaration is to alter the law of nations as hitherto maintained in a manner entirely unprecedented and to expose to capture or deliberate destruction food supplies

borne to any part of Great Britain in neutral vessels.

(b) That the absence of any provision in the Declaration for preventing the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce destroyers on the high seas constitutes a valid reason for praying His Majesty's Government to decline to ratify the Declaration or to proceed with the Naval Prize Bill.

(c) That the admission of the principle of destruction of neutral prizes would be in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of this country.

These recommendations were formally adopted by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on 14th November last. In order to make the position of H.M. Government plain in the matter, correspondence bearing on the subject was presented to both Houses of Parliament (Miscellaneous No. 4, 1910).

This correspondence as here published was carried on between the Foreign Office and the following bodies:—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the Leith Shipowners' Society, the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, the British Branch of the Naval League, and the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, who together may be taken as well representing the various Committees more directly interested in the

overseas trade

of our Empire. All these bodies strongly supported the London Chamber in urging that the ratifying of the Declaration would cause a great injury to our trade and most seriously affect our supplies of food stuffs and raw materials for our home manufactures in time of war.

A careful perusal of the Declaration should, I consider, convince any impartial person that this agreement if ratified will far more seriously affect Great Britain than any Continental Power and will therefore place a serious handicap upon us in the event of our being unfortunately engaged in warfare with one of our neighbours. There are other points, particularly the list of articles which it is proposed should be considered

contraband of war,

to which reference might be made but this is hardly a fitting moment for going fully into details. After a very careful consideration of the documents referred to, the Committee decided to telegraph to the London Chamber of Commerce strongly endorsing and supporting the finding of the Special Committee, and added that we had asked His Excellency the Governor to telegraph an expression of our opinion to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of us, residents in Hongkong, having of recent years had personal experience of what Naval Warfare means to neutral trade, must, I feel sure, be united in protesting against the terms of this Declaration. The food question is, of course, of the greatest moment to the British Isles, and under the circumstances it seems difficult to understand how H. M. Government could come to the agreement they have. So long ago as our

wars with Napoleon I.

this question arose, and it may therefore be worth while here stating that in 1795 Great Britain, being at war with France, declared foodstuffs carried on the high seas in neutral shipping destined for a French port to be contraband and therefore liable to capture. On protests, however, being made by the United States of America, Denmark and Sweden, this was modified to cargoes destined for French Naval or Military Stations.

It seems strange that this humane policy should now have been abandoned by the Great Powers. I have dealt fully with this question, gentlemen, as I feel we should speak in no uncertain voice on so important a matter. We all, or nearly all, have had personal experience of what took place during the

Recent Wars

of Japan, first with China and later with Russia, while some of us can remember the difficulties which arose in regard to neutral trade during the war between France and China. We can consequently speak of our direct experience and can realize perhaps even more fully than people further from the actual scene of war what these hindrances to trade mean. The Committee trust, therefore, gentlemen, that in this

matter they have your fullest and heartiest support for the steps taken in protesting against the present proposed International agreement. (Applause.)

Miscellaneous.

Since our last meeting an unusually large number of changes have taken place in our Committee, several old residents in China having left the Far East: "for good," as the saying is. While not admitting their departure has been for the good from our point of view, we at least can join in thanking them for valuable services rendered to the Chamber and in expressing the hope that they have many years of happy leisure at home before them after their years of toil abroad. I would refer specially to Mr. D. R. Law, who has served as Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, to Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. W. J. Gresson and to Mr. H. E. Tomkins.

The membership

of the Chamber, I am glad to say, has been slightly increased, while the finances show a distinctly improved condition. This is largely, if not entirely, due to the careful supervision and wise economy exercised by our Secretary, Mr. Williams. The contemplated increase in the subscription has thus, I am glad to say, been set aside for the present. There is yet one other matter to which I will refer, but which has not appeared in our report.

You are all doubtless aware that for some time past the Board of Trade and various business houses in all parts of the world have from time to time applied to the Government, or to the Chamber, for information on certain matters with a view to

developing trade

through Hongkong with our surrounding neighbours. The matter was more or less left to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports who in his turn frequently applied to this Chamber for the necessary information. The result was not altogether satisfactory, and it has now been decided by the Government to issue a business directory for Hongkong, so that a merchant in some other parts of the world who may desire to enter into trade relations with local firms here, by referring to this directory, can readily ascertain those who are engaged in the particular branch of business in which he is interested.

The Government has placed the compiling of the first edition of this directory in the hands of our Secretary, Mr. Williams, and as I believe the compilation of such a directory must assist in attracting business to our Colony, I trust you will all render such assistance as may be in your power, if appealed to, to make the book as comprehensive and therefore as useful as possible.

The Late King.

I have now said all that occurs to me with regard to our report and accounts. There are, however, two other matters to which reference must be made. Since our last meeting, one of the most notable personages of our age has passed to his rest. As members of a British Colony, be our nationality what it may, I think it is only fitting that at this the first meeting of our Chamber after this sad event special reference should be made to the great loss which has fallen upon us. By the death of our late beloved sovereign King Edward the British nation has sustained an irreparable loss and this loss has been felt by all of us. If not to the fullest extent—shared by the whole of the civilized world. For very many years, long before he came to the throne, and during his all too brief reign, we know that his late Majesty did all in his power to promote the best and most cordial feelings between Great Britain and all other nations, so many representatives of whom have elected to make their homes in the British Isles or other sections of our Empire. We felt that our loss was theirs also, and no more striking expression of universal sympathy with us could have been shown, than that which was witnessed here on the 20th May last, when the whole Colony united in mourning the loss of our Sovereign and in paying their last tribute of respects to his memory. It is links like this that bind us together and remind us that though we may be of different nationality, and kindly rivals in trade, we are indeed friends and brothers, fellow residents under the same flag.

The Chamber's Jubilee.
I must crave your indulgence a few minutes longer while I refer to one matter more. This, gentlemen, as you are all aware, is the fiftieth annual meeting of our institution and I think that on such an occasion some reference should be made to the fact. In order to bring to your notice some of the earlier struggles of the Chamber, I have attempted very briefly in a small brochure to outline the history of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for the first fifty years of its existence. I would like to think that some, at all events, of you have found time to glance over this little pamphlet.

Although I was under the impression I was fairly well acquainted with the history of Hongkong, I confess the study of the mass of documents which it has been necessary recently to peruse has brought home to me more forcibly than I had up to that time properly realised the enormous amount of hard work, honest work, which has been devoted by so many of our predecessors to the problem which confronted them.

The result is to be seen to-day. To-day the position of the Chamber as an authority on such questions as fall within our province is, I fearlessly state, unimpeachable, while the

Growth and Prosperity

of the Colony of Hongkong are chiefly due to the years of devoted and honourable labour of our fore-runners a devotion and labour by which not only we but the whole of our Empire benefit.

It has been suggested, and I most sincerely trust the suggestion will meet with your cordial approval and support, that this event be celebrated by a dinner, and if this meets with acceptance I hope all those who possibly can do so will be present. If this is agreed to, arrangements will at once be made to hold the dinner at an early date, say, within two or three weeks, the date chosen so far as possible to meet the convenience of the majority of the members. This is an occasion, gentlemen, and I think we should rise to it. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the passing of the report and accounts. (Applause.)

The Second's Speech.
Mr. Balloch—Gentlemen, I have been asked to second the adoption of the report and accounts, and I do so with great pleasure. I do not propose to refer in detail to the matters dealt with in the report or in the able and comprehensive speech of our Chairman to which we have just listened with so much interest, but I think I may say that no one can fail to recognise that they are both proof of the vitality of this Chamber and of hard and public-spirited work done by our Chairman and Committee. That such is the case is, I think, of the highest importance and benefit to this Colony. Trade is now recognised as one of the most dominating factors in domestic and international politics.

What is of benefit to trade is in the main of benefit to the people; whatever, therefore, affects the trade of a country whether in the nature of tariffs, trade routes or security for its free development and expansion must be matter of the gravest consideration to the Government of that country.

What is likely to be of benefit or the reverse to trade can best be judged, I think, from the experience and opinions of those engaged in it, and the best means that they have of condensing their experience and giving public expression to their united opinion is through their Chamber of Commerce.

The expressed opinions of Chambers of Commerce must, therefore, carry great weight, and no government that refused to give them its most serious consideration would be entitled to the confidence of those whose interests were placed in its hands. It is then of the highest importance that the representatives of a Chamber of Commerce should be men capable of gauging the true requirements of trade and of discriminating between

what is vital and what is of merely individual and passing interest. I have no hesitation in saying, gentlemen, that we in Hongkong are so represented. During the past week our Chairman has issued in pamphlet form a history of this Chamber during the fifty years of its existence, and I would like to take

this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of the members for the trouble and care he has taken in producing it and congratulating him on the result of his work. (Applause.) It represents an enormous amount of labour and research, but he must have his reward in a sense of satisfaction at work well done and in the grateful appreciation of all those who are interested in the history of the Colony. (Applause.) The pamphlet shows that this Chamber, from its earliest existence has taken an active and prominent part in all matters affecting the welfare of the Colony, many of them matters of high historic interest, affecting not only this Colony but also international and trade relations in the Far East generally.

The annual report for the past year is proof that our present Committee are worthy of their predecessors. The subjects that have been brought before them have been multifarious and of varied importance, but they have all been given careful and intelligent consideration and dealt with according to their merits and importance. On behalf of the members I thank the Chairman, Committee and Secretary for the work they have done during the past year, and I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The motion was agreed to unanimously. On the motion of Mr. A. Forbes, seconded by Mr. W. A. Dowley, the Committee were re-elected.

The election of the Chinese-Borneo Company, the Bank Lino, Messrs. Bane and Roif and Messrs. Connell Brothers and Co. as members of the Chamber was confirmed.

The Chairman said that since the commencement of the meeting, three new firms, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Messrs. J. M. Alves and Co., and Messrs. Olaf Wijk and Co. had been put forward as members. These were unanimously elected.

The Jubilee Dinner.
The Chairman: That concludes the regular business of the meeting, gentlemen. I will now refer to the proposal to have a commemorative dinner to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Chamber. We have 143 members on our list, and we have had something like 90 replies and nearly 80 acceptances. I think on the strength of that it is sufficient to show that the majority of members are in favour of the proposal and if that is so we propose to go on with the dinner. The arrangements will have to be considered by the incoming committee, and the first point, of course, is to consider the number of people for whom we can find room. We wish to ask a certain number of the leading officials in the Colony, and His Excellency the Governor has signified his willingness to take the chair. Of course the dinner must be held to suit the convenience of His Excellency, but I hope it will be held within the next fortnight or three weeks at the latest.

I am very much obliged for your attendance, gentlemen, and I thank you on behalf of myself and the committee for the honour you have done us in electing us again. I also take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Balloch and you for the support you have given him, in the very kind remarks with reference to this little book which I have got together, and which I thought would be of interest. (Applause.)

This was all the business.

THE CHINESE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held on Sunday week under the auspices of the Volunteer Associations of the Settlement and the Chinese City, Shanghai, to consider the formation of a National Volunteer Association with the object of organising Volunteer Corps in all parts of the Empire to support the Government. Several hundreds of people were present, including the lady doctor, Chang Chih-kun, and a number of female medical students. After the leaders of the movement had addressed the meeting, pointing out the danger China was in at present and emphasizing the importance of the people being prepared to defend their country, it was resolved that a National Volunteer Association be organised.

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SUPREME COURT.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

In the Supreme Court Wednesday, Mr. Pater mentioned to the Chief Justice that the Official Receiver felt rather diffident in prosecuting such cases for the protection of creditors, as generally the estate had little or no funds to meet the costs, and he was afraid of costs being given against him personally.

Mr. Slade said that they did not want the Official Receiver to attack people, and then to say that he had no funds in hand to pay costs.

His Lordship said that there ought to be a fund for the Official Receiver to bring on such cases. A fund ought to be created for that purpose.

At the Supreme Court Thursday morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Marcus Slade made an application for the winding up of the company in the matter of *Siu Kai Kung Yik Po Co., Ltd.* (a Chinese newspaper).

Mr. Slade said that the petition had been duly advertised. The position was a somewhat peculiar one. The position was that of one of the two liquidators in the company appointed to voluntarily wind up the concern, which was afterwards held to be invalid. The company decided to wind up voluntarily and appointed liquidators but failed in the necessary formalities, and the winding up was invalid.

Before the invalidity was discovered the liquidators had sold some property of the company and received the purchase money. They had also defended an action brought against them by a party who alleged that he had entered into a binding contract to buy the property.

In that action the liquidators incurred considerable costs which were duly taxed and judgment given against them. Plaintiff absconded from Hongkong and execution was issued against him but nothing was recovered.

Meanwhile the liquidators had paid over to the directors of the company the whole of the money received from the purchaser of the property under what they understood to be a guarantee that the directors would refund the money if necessary.

When the liquidators failed to get their taxed costs from the unsuccessful litigant, the directors turned round and said that the liquidation was invalid and the liquidators were now out of pocket for the costs. The position of the liquidators was nothing as they could not take legal steps to call up the uncalled capital of the company. There were no means of getting any money unless a winding up order was made by the Court and a Receiver appointed to get back the money wrongfully received by the directors or made a call on the shareholders. Those facts were stated in the petition. Notice had been served on the directors. Counsel therefore asked the Court for the winding up order.

His Lordship granted the order subject to any questions which might arise.

THE ARBITRATION ACT.

In the Supreme Court Thursday morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Slade and Mr. Pollock appeared for the respective parties in the matter of an arbitration between Sander, Wicler & Co., and the Wing On firm, and in the matter of the Arbitration Act.

Mr. Pollock before opening his case wished to put in some documents, when Mr. Slade objected on the ground that the only matter before the Court was a special case.

Mr. Pollock argued that the special case to be stated did not raise the points of law that they desired to raise. It did not fairly raise the points that they asked the arbitrators to state.

Mr. Slade said that the matter before the Court now was a special case stated by the arbitrators and nothing else. If his friend was not satisfied he could have proceeded in another way and compelled the arbitrators to state the case in the way he wanted it to be stated. Under the Act the proper procedure was to ask the Court to compel the arbitrators to state a special case. Counsel was sorry that the arbitrators were not present as they were entitled to. If the arbitrators wished the Court's guidance they would have to state their case or the

Court would order them to seek guidance on any points of law when asked by either party.

Mr. Pollock said the broad principle underlying his friend's argument was untenable. It was not to be supposed that arbitrators when they were asked by a party to the arbitration to state certain points of law for the decision of the Court could state those points of law in such a way as was not unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned.

Counsel then argued at great length on the points of law to be raised.

THE BIG CHINESE BANK FAILURE.

LIABILITIES, T.S. 10,000,000. Telegrams from Peking Thursday stated that the amount of liabilities involved in the failure of the Yee Sen Yuen Bank in Shanghai is T.S. 10,000,000. The Peking and Tientsin branches failed simultaneously.

As a result, the money market in the Capital is on the verge of a crisis. The Board of Interior has mobilised the police and gendarmerie in anticipation of threatened trouble and disorder.

It is stated that the collapse of the Yee Sen Yuen Bank was indirectly brought about by the action of the Peking Government in ordering the institution of inquiries into the affairs of the Communication Bank there. This investigation disclosed, it is alleged, a large deficit in the funds, which deficit the directors were called upon to make good. One of the directors of the insolvent bank had until recently been a director of the head branch of the Communication Bank.

FATEFUL FINGER PRINTS.

WHY CHINAMAN DISCOVERED BY THUMB MARKS.

A rich Chinaman of Manila, named Chi Hoe, sentenced to three months in Bilibid prison for an infraction of the opium laws, attempted to evade punishment by paying another man to impersonate him.

The fraud was discovered by the prison authorities by the difference between his thumb marks and those of the substitute, and after both had been fined P.200 by Judge Gale for contempt of court, Chi Hoe was taken into custody and safely lodged in goal.

FLOUR RATE WAR.

EFFECT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS ABOUT HONGKONG.

Owing to numerous inquiries as to freight rates on flour from Tacoma to Manila, Messrs. W. F. Stevenson and company of Manila, wired the Osaka Shosen Kaisha at Osaka, of which they are the agents, and received the reply that the rate is four dollars a ton.

This is the same rate that has been in effect for a long period, and therefore as far as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is concerned, no rate war has been declared.

However, the agents stated that owing to activity in cotton shipments it might be possible that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has paid little heed to the transportation of flour, and that even were there a war between the Pacific coast and Hongkong, the reason would lie in the local conditions about Hongkong, probably causing no reduction in rates to Manila.

BILLIARDS.

Two more games were played last night at the Soldiers' Club, between the Hongkong Volunteers team and the Army Ordnance Corps team. The first to play was Staff Sergeant Sargent (A.O.C.) and Sergeant Major Rodgers (H.K.V.C.). The latter was in fine form, and won easily, 250-169. His best breaks were, 30, 20, 20, 20, and 17.

The next game was between Private Lashbrook (A.O.C.) and Captain Emmert (H.K.V.C.). This game was the best one seen for some time, and the play was good from start to finish. Lashbrook won by 34 points. The winner's best break was 45.

Two other games will be played to-night, when the A.O.C. will be represented by Staff Sergeant Clissold and Lieut.-Col. Wrigley and for the Volunteers Private Bishop, and Gunner McDonnan.

THE FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

CHARGE OF MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Friday afternoon at the Magistrate's Court—before Mr. E. R. Hallifax—the hearing was resumed of the case in which Angsley Wenrigues, a Filipino motor-car driver, was charged with killing a Chinese coolie in Connaught Road West on Monday evening last. The evidence already given showed that the coolie was struck from behind and run over by the motor-car as he was crossing the street. He died from his injuries about two hours afterwards, in hospital.

Dr. Moore was the first witness called this afternoon. He stated that on the 20th inst. at 6.10 p.m. a Chinaman was admitted to the hospital by P. S. Grant. The man was in an unconscious condition. There were signs of fracture of the base of the skull as well as two cuts and a large bruise on the left side of the skull. There was a muddy mark across the abdomen which might have been caused by a motor-car wheel. He died an hour after admission. Death was due to shock.

Chinese constable No. 392 stated that at 5.30 p.m. he was on duty in Connaught Road West. He was coming toward the Central from under the verandah. When opposite No. 156 he saw the car going towards Sheklongtsui. He saw some coolies landing at Jardine's Pier and when the car passed it collided with a coolie. After the man was removed from underneath the car, it went on, and he (the witness), took the number of the car. The injured man was then taken to the station by some coolies. Witness went with them. The motor-car was at the time going faster than an electric car. When the car stopped, a European got off and looked at the man and then got back again. The coolies did not try to get hold of the car. He saw three persons in the car at the time. He heard no horn or whistle sound from the car.

P. S. Grant was next called. He stated that he was on duty at No. 7 Station at 5.45 p.m. on the 20th, when a Chinese was brought in by the last witness who said a motor-car had knocked him down. The man was in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital immediately. Witness went to Messrs. Nicoll & Co.'s depot and arrested the defendant.

Inspector Robertson—that is the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Defendant stated that on the 20th of March he was driving at the rate of about four or five miles an hour. He was blowing the horn, saw the Chinaman two yards ahead of the car coming towards him and when he stopped the car the man was under. He stopped for about ten minutes and the passengers came down and saw the man. A policeman came up and took the number of the car. After this, the passengers told him to go on. On arriving at the depot he explained the circumstances to his master. The deceased ran into the car with his head down.

Further evidence having been called, the case was remanded till Monday at 2.15 p.m. so as to enable the defendant to call as witnesses the two Europeans who were in the car at the time of the accident.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

Station leave has been granted to Colonel H. D. McIntyre, 8th Rajputs, from 23rd to 27th inst., inclusive.

Messrs. A. Tack & Co. send us some excellent photos of views taken at Shatin on the scene of the aviation flights.

The third performance of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" by the Shanghai A.D.C. took place on the 16th.

The last two games between the Royal Engineers "A" team and the K.O.Y.L.I. team in the Soldiers' Club billiard tournament will be decided to-night.

An Indian watchman named Tal Singh reports that at 11 p.m. on the 18th inst., five men entered his match at Hok Un village and bound him. After doing this, they broke into the dynamite store of Sang Lee, contractor, and stole \$52 worth of dynamite and \$17 worth of detonators.

Sir Robert Brodon returned to Peking on March 6.

The Minnesota arrived in Yokohama on the 11th.

Mr. Crabb Watt won the championship of the Singapore Golf Club.

Penang has been awarded the Swettenham cricket trophy for 1910.

Captain Evans of the Haitian took over command of the Haimun again to-day.

A lengthy article on the Headwaters gold mine appears in the "Manila Times."

The German Mail of the 22nd February was delivered in London on March 22nd.

In the U.S. Court for China, Mr. George Collinwood was to be formally charged on the 21st.

Captain Laing, formerly in command of the Taishan, returned Thursday to the Colony by the Kleist.

An indefinite postponement of the projected Kenney-McLain boxing match was announced on the 20th in Manila.

The St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai exchanged congratulatory telegrams with Hongkong on St. Patrick's day.

Since his return to Holland, Mr. J. de Rijck, late Engineer-in-Chief to the Huaguang Conservancy Board, has been very unwell.

Two of the Sanitary Board water cart bullocks were seen loose on Saturday afternoon near the Race Course, galloping up and down Wong-nai-chung Road.

Another full house witnessed the fourth and final performance by the A.D.C. of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum, Shanghai.

Messrs. J. A. Wendt and F. P. Gilderup returned to the Colony Thursday morning by the s.s. Kleist, after a pleasant holiday in Germany.

Saturday's match in the Hongkong football shield competition resulted in the Naval Yard qualifying for the final. Their opponents are the Left Half K.O.Y.L.I.

The local agent for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha informs us that he is in receipt of a cablegram to the effect that the Toyo Maru arrived at San Francisco yesterday, the 23rd inst.

A great scheme is now being promoted in the capital by a certain foreign merchant and a Chinese official, to establish a daily newspaper which is to be the largest in China.

Mr. Frank M. Thornton, of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company, Manila, left on the Rubi for Hongkong, where she will connect with the Inaba Maru for the United States.

The Fudan College at Woosung has a roll call of more than 200 students. This year will witness the augmentation of its scope by the introduction of another branch of learning, viz. a course on Political Law.

A number of influential Chinese have been added to the Coronation Committee, and the final list of names has been submitted to H.E. the Governor for approval. The Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott, is chairman.

We learn that yet another cup is to be presented to the Race Club, Hankow, by the British naval officers serving in ships of the Yangtze Squadron. The trophy will be used for the spring meeting.

It is expected that the reports of the British Officials, who were travelling in China with a view to see how far opium cultivation has been restricted in the various Provinces, will be published in due course, says the "Bombay Gazette."

Mr. Frank S. Cairns, of the Persian Finance commission, has left Manila on route to Washington, D.C. According to Mr. Cairns there are about a thousand people in Manila who would like to cast their fortunes in the land of hoekals and Jaremas, and bend their energies to the unraveling of the Shah's finances.

It is the intention of the British North Borneo Government shortly to extend the use of parboiled rice in its hospitals and prisons. The local Chamber of Commerce has been asked whether the Committee, or any members of the Chamber, would be willing to co-operate with Government in order that a large monthly shipment may be arranged for and a low quotation thereby be obtained.

Six blocks of houses in the Pucco district of Manila were destroyed by fire on March 16th.

When the s.s. Borneo arrived at Sandakan on the 6th inst. from Hongkong two cases of small-pox were reported and the steamer was put in quarantine.

Among the passengers who left for Manila by the Yuensang on Saturday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Sylvain Colon, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bailey and Mr. Morris Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Meier left for Germany Wednesday. Mr. Meier is the senior partner in the firm of Kruse and Co., and is one of the most popular members of the German community.

We regret to have to record the death of Rev. David L. Anderson, D. D. President of the Soehow University, which took place at Soehow on the 16th inst. of pneumonia.

Mr. Van den Born, the aviator, will deliver a lecture on the art of flying at the City Hall on Friday at 5 p.m. It is expected that there will be a large attendance to hear an expert discourse on so interesting a subject.

The Chinese cruiser Hai Shen, under the command of Captain Yung, arrived in Singapore on the 17th from Hongkong on her way to Penang. She is a vessel of 2,790 tons and carries a crew of 279.

P.C. (25) J. O'Sullivan, who has been invalided home after nearly three years' service in the Hongkong Police, left by the P. & O. s.s. Genoa. He was a smart young officer and very popular among his comrades in the Force.

The Director and General Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Mr. M. Shirashi, and the San Francisco agent of the line, Mr. B. A. Harnett, have arrived in Singapore.

It is notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—The Philippine Land Investment Co., Ltd. The Merbok Rubber Co., Ltd. The S.S. "Canton" Steamship Co., Ltd.

Mr. Warwick Major expects to have his theatre at Colombo ready by the end of the month. At first he is giving a biographic entertainment, with all the latest novelties. Later on, he hopes to give dramatic and other entertainments of a more ambitious nature.

At the last meeting of the Shanghai Marine Sub Unit of the Legion of Frontiersmen, it was decided that the letter of application for enrolment from Mr. H. C. Smith, Hongkong, be forwarded to Assistant-Organising Officer Captain Phillip Going to be approved.

Mr. L. Gamaun, proprietor of the Astor House and French Store, left on Saturday night by the s.s. Chenan for Paris on three months' holiday. Mr. Gamaun will go as far as Shanghai by the Chenan and thence will proceed via Siberia. He had a hearty send-off on Saturday.

Among the passengers on the R.M.S. Empress of Japan is Mr. A. E. Monro, one of the naval instructors lent by the British Admiralty to the Imperial Chinese Naval College at Nanking. This post Mr. Monro has held for five years, and he leaves China to the great regret of those among whom he has been working.

Again we live! A change of wind, the fog has been driven away, the moisture in the air dissipated, the sun is shining brightly and the temperature has dropped from 70 to 50 at the Peak. We are no longer moody and our friends appreciate us the more. After all, is it so much the mood as the tense?

The following details arrived in the Command and are taken on the strength accordingly:—R.G. A.—3 N.C.O.s. 2 women and 2 children, per P. & O. s.s. "Borneo" on 15th March, 1911. 1 woman and 3 children, per s.s. "Devanla" on 16th March, 1911. 1st K.O. Y.L.I.—1 W.O., 1 N.C.O., 1 woman and 1 child, per P. & O. s.s. "Devanla" on 16th March, 1911.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

F. S. Kadoorie and Co. \$25
Carmichael and Clarke 25
Douglas Lapraik and Co 25
Gaupp and Co 15
E. B. Canby, Esq. 15
Patell and Co 15
J. R. Michael and Co 15
C. Abdoola and Co 11
Angand Thorezen and Co 10
J. M. Alves and Co 10
Weissmann and Co 10
Kelly and Walsh 10
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson 10
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Kelly and Walsh 10
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson 10
Arndt and Co 10
D'Almeida and Smith 10

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,844, F. Sembill, 24th Mar.—Sandakan 10th Mar., Timber and Gen.—B. & Co.

Breid, Br. s.s., 1,109, Falkstad, 21st Mar.—Bangkok 12th Mar., Rico and Gen.—Chinese.

Buffalo, Br. s.s., 2,890, Jansson, 21st Mar.—New York and Singapore. Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, Emory Rice, 21st Mar.—San Francisco 21st Feb., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. N. Co.

Chinlun, Br. s.s., 1,319, M. Benson, 24th Mar.—Shanghai 20th and Swatow 23rd Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Chowta, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Reier, 23rd Mar.—Bangkok 7th Mar., Rico—B. & S.

Conch, Nor. s.s., 3,612, T. G. Scott, 9th Mar.—Balk Papan 2nd Mar., Bulk Oil.—A. P. Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, H. Murayama, 23rd Mar.—Swatow 22nd Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Drufar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, A. Anoson, 19th Mar.—Bangkok 10th and Swatow 18th Mar., Gen.—C. S. S. N.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, n.s.n., 17th Mar.—Vancouver, B.C. 23rd Feb., and Shanghai 14th Mar., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stowart, 24th Mar.—Swatow 23rd Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hungsang, Br. s.s., 1,936, S. Wilde, 24th Mar.—Canton 23rd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hupoh, Br. s.s., 1,225, A. Tucker, 24th Mar.—Wuhu 17th and Chingking 20th Mar., Rico—B. & S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,837, S. Tominaga, 20th Mar.—Seattle via Pans 14th Feb. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, Sidford, 24th Mar.—Manila 21st Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Kjeld, Nor. s.s., 1,011, J. Holles, 21st Mar.—Bangkok 9th Mar., Rico—A. T. & Co.

Kohsinnang, Ger. s.s., 1,238, Rosiedsky, 22nd Mar.—Bangkok 16th Mar., Rico—B. & S.

Kumehow, Br. s.s., 1,465, T. Martin, 23rd Mar.—Saigon 20th Mar., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Tadd, 21st Mar.—Singapore 16th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leck, 21st Mar.—Manila 18th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 15th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar., Rico and Meal—B. & S.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,300, Christianson, 20th Mar.—Saigon 10th Mar., Rico—J. & Co.

Maraji, Br. s.s., 1,480, Udall, 22nd Mar.—Singapore 16th Mar., Sugar—Kia Ty Loon & Co.

Nexico Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,750, N. Kobayashi, 23rd Mar.—Yokohama 18th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Mindom, Am. s.s., 269, Michael, 8rd Mar.—Manila 27th Feb., Sugar—Order.

Monrhude, Br. s.s., 2,281, C. R. Hird, 14th Mar.—Bunbury and Fremantle, W.A. 16th Feb., Sandwood and Jaratwood—J. M. & Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,044, R. Robertson, 22nd Mar.—Saigon 18th Mar., Rico—B. & S.

Oanta, Br. s.s., 5,810, W. Cope, 24th Mar.—Victoria B.C., via Japan 22nd Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Pakling, Br. s.s., 2,952, R. Bio, 23rd Mar.—Mille 19th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Pheum Penh, Br. s.s., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 16th Mar.—Saigon 12th Mar., Rico and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Proimethus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, Jensen, 22nd Mar.—Saigon 18th Mar., Rico and Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Prosper, Nor. s.s., 924, K. Larsen, 15th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar., Rico—A. T. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, H. Madson, 20th Mar.—Probingya 9th Mar., Sugar—J. O. C. J. L.

Rigel, Br. s.s., 1,758, Jorge Sierck, 17th Mar.—Manila 18th Mar., Sugar—Order.

Romany, Br. s.s., 2,679, McDonald, 16th Mar.—Taku 10th Mar., Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Salahadj, Br. s.s., 1,287, P. Roelaker, 19th Mar.—Balk Papan 10th and Takan 12th Mar. Liquid Fuel—A. P. & Co.

Sonegambia, Br. s.s., 3,780, H. Eckhorn, 23rd Mar.—Singapore 17th Mar., Gen.—Order.

Shitotoro Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,409, M. Moto, 24th Mar.—Mojji 19th Mar., Ballast—O. S. K.

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hope, for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, at No. 47, Des Vaux Road, Central, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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晚五廿月二年三統宣

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911

六拜禮

號五廿月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Telegrams.

HOME RACING.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, March 24th, 4.30 p.m.

The order of running in the

Grand National race at Liverpool

was as follows:—

Glenside 1

Rathally 2

Shady Girl 3

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The grand national steeplechase (handicap) of 3,000 sovs., including a trophy value 125 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared by Tuesday next; second to receive 300 sovs., the third 200 sovs., and the fourth 75 sovs., for five year olds and upwards; winners after publication of the weights (January 26, at noon) of a handicap steeplechase of three miles and a half or over, or of two handicap steeplechases of three miles or over 4lb. extra; no penalties for horses originally handicapped in this race at 11st. or upwards, Grand National Course (about four miles and 850 yards), (61 entries)—Closed January 10, 1911.

The breeder of the winner will receive 100 sovs. in addition.

ACCEPTANCES.

at 1b

Jerry M. (Mr. C.G. Assheton-Smith) Goro a 12 8

Cackler (Mr. C.G. Assheton-Smith) Goro a 12 7

Laiter III. (M. James Hennessy) In France a 12 3

Monstruck (Mr. R. B. Henry) Coultwaite a 11 10

Trancon III. by Clam-paubert—Marie Antoinette (M.H. Mummi) In France 6 11 8

Jonkinstown (Mr. Stanley Howard) Coultwaite a 11 7

Melrose III. by Ashton, dam by Brown Prince (Mr. A. L. Ormrod) Ormrod a 11 7

Mount Prospect's Fox-tune (Mr. P. Nelke) Goro a 11 0

Roxy O'More (Mr. P. Whitaker) Whitaker a 11 6

Cutbeen (Mr. F. Bibby) Capt. Collins a 11 5

Judas (Mr. D. McCalmont) Perce a 11 3

Rathally (Mr. O. H. Jones) Coultwaite 6 11 0

Ashbrooke (Mr. R. M. Liddell) In Ireland 6 11 0

Eoinster (Mr. Reid Walker) Coultwaite a 11 0

Rouziars, by Latin-Rancune (bred in France) (M. R. de Rivaud) In France 6 10 12

Rathally (Mr. C. H. Wildenburg) Hon. A. Hastings a 10 12

Lord Rivers (Baron de Forest) Whitaker a 10 9

Fellar's Pride (Mr. Clive Pearson) Gwilt a 10 7

Carsoy (Mr. C. H. Wildenburg) Hon. A. Hastings a 10 6

Shady Girl (Mr. P. Nelke) Goro a 10 5

Viz (Mr. G. D'Arcy Edwards) P. Hartigan (Glenside) (Mr. F. Bibby) Capt. Collins a 10 3

Terminal (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) Private a 10 2

Monk V. (Mr. J. J. Astor) Withington a 10 1

Schwärmer (Mr. J. J. Astor) Withington a 10 0

Axle Pin (Mr. H. M. Hartigan) E. Hartigan a 10 0

Suhescun, by Boudoir—Sikhina (bred in France) (M. Ch. de Gheest) In France a 10 0

Great Cross (Major H. M. Chiff) Coultwaite 6 9 13

Midas (Captain C. de Wint) Digby a 9 12

Regent (Mr. C. H. Wildenburg) Hon. A. Hastings 6 9 12

Circassian's Pride (Lady Torrington) Private a 9 12

Gold Seal II. (Mr. G. P. Donnelly) Coultwaite a 9 11

Precentor II. (Mr. Foxhall Keene) Lavender a 9 11

Inchiquin, by Desmond—Miss Conway (Mr. W. Nelson) Cheshire a 9 10

Veronica (Mr. W. Perin) Private a 9 10

Desford (Mr. F. Davis) Davis a 9 9

Bridge IV. (Mr. F. S. Francis) Poole a 9 9

Sarder (Mr. C. Luttrell) Yates a 9 7

Safety Pin II. (Mr. A. Gorham) a 9 7

Flaxon (Mr. G. L. Pirie) Pirie a 9 7

Roman Candle (Mr. W. F. Stratton) Stratton a 9 7

Grit (Mr. J. W. Churton) Wilson a 9 7

Captain Farrell (Sir John Smiley) In Ireland a 9 7

Count S. (Mr. M. FitzGerald) In Ireland 5 9 7

Foalbury (Mr. W. Macneill) Bowman a 9 7

Sins-Pour (Mr. William Wilson) Coultwaite a 9 7

Odor (Mr. Noel McKim) Gwilt a 9 7

Buckaway II. (Capt. G. W. Browne) Munby a 9 7

Hercules II. (Mr. David Faber) Hatt a 9 7

Hesperus Magnus (Mr. David Faber) Hatt a 9 7

Paid Forfeit.

King of the Searlets (Mr. C. J. Stephen) In Ireland a 11 8

Bloodstone (Mr. C. Bower Ismay) Coultwaite a 11 6

The Duffrey (Mr. S. Hill-Wood) Whitaker a 11 5

Rab's (Major F. Douglas-Pennant) Withington a 11 4

Springbox (Col. R. L. Birkin) Martin a 10 12

Hypnos (M. Pfizer) in France 6 10 10

Bornalira (Mr. E. W. Robinson) Goro a 10 7

Baldi (Mr. H. Harland) Barling a 10 4

Moorside II. (Mr. H. Whitworth) Maher a 10 3

Sham Ore (Mr. C. W. G. Henderson) Coultwaite a 10 3

MACAO QUESTION.

CANTON VICEROY REPROVED.

[“SHEUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, March 24.

H.E. Cheng Ming Chi has telegraphically reported to Peking

that the Portuguese have crossed the frontier from Macao into

Chinshau, and have destroyed a

new embankment there.

He stated in the telegram that

he intends sending Admiral Li

Chun to Macao to open up

negotiations with the Macao

Government.

Fearing that hostilities might

ensue, the Grand Councilors

have telegraphically replied to

the Canton Viceroy instructing

him to submit all the foreign

diplomatic questions to Peking

in future before coming to a

decision.

Telegrams.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A CRISIS PENDING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Manila, March 25, 7.40 a.m.

A special telegraphic message

to the "Cablenews" this morning

received from Washington states

that the situation has become

suddenly acute between Mexico

and the United States of America.

Following drum-head court-

martial methods, the Mexican

Government has ordered the

execution of John Dignowiky

and seven other Americans.

This is a direct violation of the

promise, made by President Diaz,

that all American prisoners would

be treated as prisoners of war.

Naturally the American people

are inflamed over the affair. Re-

cruiting for the troops is going on

day and night. No less than six

thousand have already joined the

ranks.

Unless a peaceable settlement of

the situation is arrived at by the

1st of May, a crisis is unavoi-

able. President Diaz is to tering

to a fall.

M. Limantour, the Minister of

Finance, is likely to be President

Diaz's successor.

Washington, March 20.—The

latest news from Mexico is far

from reassuring. According to

the press dispatches published

this morning the American troops

are hourly expecting orders to

move. At the State Department

it was admitted last night that

a crisis in the Mexican situation is

imminent. The Diaz government

was reported by American agents

to be in a bad way and the insur-

rection spreading among the

people.

Washington, March 18.—In

response to the demands of the

United States that Edwin Blatt

and Lawrence Converse captured

in Texas and taken over the bor-

der be released, Mexico has pro-

vided a fair trial to all prisoners

of war. The State Department

has not announced whether or

not this is satisfactory to the

Washington Government. Re-

ports received from Mexico at the

State Department last night say

that revolt is rampant in the City

of Mexico itself. The official re-

sidence of President Diaz was

Telegrams.

will be liable to capital punish-
ment. The mobilisation of the
U.S. Army is progressing satis-
factorily. The troops so far
mobilised number 14,000. Ac-
cording to a message from San
Antonio, U.S. warships are keep-
ing watch over the Mexican coasts
both on the Pacific and on the
Atlantic side. The number of
ships so engaged is considered
sufficient to prevent the smugg-
ling of arms and the landing of
rebel reinforcements.—“Asahi.”

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

OUR ATTITUDE.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

Bombay, March 24, 1.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons Sir

Edward Grey said that any agree-

ment which was made must en-

sure that the Bagdad railway,

including its branches, must be

open to British trade, free from

any preferential treatment, and

our position in the gulf in relation

to India be safeguarded.

Referring to Persia, the Anglo-

Russian agreement, he said, in no

wise was detrimental to the in-

dependence and integrity of

Persia.

It alone prevented interference

in Persian affairs during all the

recent period of chaos.

So long as Persia convinces us

that she is doing her best to put

her house in order, we would not

press any inconvenient requests

nor raise difficulties.

OPIUM.

CHINA'S CULTIVATION.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, March 24.

Prince Kung, the commissioner

for the suppression of opium, has

asked the Throne to send a special

deputy to investigate the various

provinces whether the suppres-

sion of the cultivation of opium

poppy has been duly carried out.

Greenwich time has been

adopted in France as standard

mean time from the 10th instant.

It is reported that a movement

has just been started in Portugal

to restore the dethroned King

Manuel to the throne.

Telegrams.

THE WELSH RIOTS.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Mar. 24, 4.30 p.m.

The rioting in the Welsh Coal-

field, the Rhondda Valley, con-

tinues.

The specially enlisted police

have been insured against pro-

bable injuries sustained during

the disturbances.

SALT IMPORTATION.

[“SHEUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, March 24.

The Board of Foreign Affairs

intends to allow the import of

foreign salt into China, but the

Board of Finance strongly objects

on the ground that it might inter-

fere with the taxation on salt.

STIRRING STORY FROM MANCHURIA.

COMING OF THE RUSSIANS.

[“SHEUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, March 24.

The Governor of Heilungkiang

has telegraphed to Peking for in-

structions, as the Russians have

driven out a great number of

Chinese from Manchuria.

He stated that over 300 have

been drowned, tens of thousands

are dying of starvation, and the

cries and groans of the sufferers

could be heard for miles.

We learn from a Harbin dis-

patch to the “Asahi” that there

are 60,000 Chinese soldiers in

North Manchuria. A report has

reached Harbin that forces of

Chinese infantry and artillery

have been marching from Tsitsi-

har in the direction of Hailar, on

the pretext of carrying out

manœuvres. The transport of

munitions of war is very active

among the Chinese in regard to

the movement of the troops.

A Peking dispatch to the

“Dalekaya Okraina,” a Vladivo-

stok journal, reports that Russia,

although she has officially ex-
pressed satisfaction with China's re-
ply to the recent Ultimatum, continues
secretly to increase the number of
her troops and her military equip-
ment on the Hli frontier. Official
reports confirm this news, says the
message. The Chinese Resident
at Kulun sends a telegram to
Peking to the effect that large
forces of Russian troops have
penetrated to Kinchiu. As soon
as they obtain reinforcements
they will move on to Kulun.
The Resident states that he
is not in a position to offer
any resistance to the troops
or to protect the place from them,
and prays the Central Govern-
ment to take immediate measures
to cope with the situation. The
latest report from the Resident
states that several hundred Rus-
sian soldiers are arriving at Kulun
daily.

Telegrams.

General Kwan-fu, the local
Chinese military commander,
wires that the province of Hli is
literally flooded by Russian troops
and that he can neither assume
the offensive nor the defensive
against them. The General asks
either that immediate steps be
taken or that he be relieved from
his post.

We learn from a Shanghai mes-
sage that, according to a Chengtu
telegram, a force of 1,800 Govern-
ment troops in Szechuen has been
sent to the frontier of Tibet to
guard the frontier.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

OXFORD THE FAVOURITES.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$16,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000
Sterling.....\$15,000,000
Silver.....\$16,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$1,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick—Chairman.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
G. Balloch, Esq.,
Andrew Forbes, Esq.,
G. Friesland, Esq.,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
F. Liob, Esq.,
W. Logan, Esq.,
Robert Shawan, Esq.,
H. A. Sills, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....\$1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND... 16,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOWANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 3 ".....2-1/2 " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTESS BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

485, Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tals 7,500,000
1 RAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tainanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

Insurance.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Higgins, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$37,855,885.00
Assets.....8,115,250.00
Income for Year.....3,566,559.00
Insurance Fund.....8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS, KNOX, Esq., District Manager, Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPP, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Latrentz, Esq.
Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

JUST UNPACKED
A New Consignment of
ARTIFICIAL WREATHS
in
PATENT DOME CASES.
Simple, Strong, and Effective.
All Sizes—Moderate Prices.
C. E. Warren & Co.
30 & 32, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ALL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
PAKAMA.....About 20th Mar. Freight only.
Capt. G. W. Cockburn, R.N.N.

SHANGHAI.....About 31st Mar. Freight and Passage.
Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.N.

LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.....1st April. See Special Advertisement.
Devanha.....Noon.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.....5th April. Freight and Passage.
PAKAWAN.....About 5th April.
Capt. C. R. Longdon, R.N.N.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SIGMA.....About 8th April. Freight and Passage.
Capt. C. W. Watkins, R.N.N.

For Further Particulars, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

J. H. OXBERRY, Manager. [857]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170

Telegrams "Astor."

[24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

MANAGER.

[27]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

[25]

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates, 1902

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegram Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's,

A.1., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 370,

566, or 681.

NO 1 DOCK.

Docking Length...515 ft.

Width of Entrance 80 "

Water on Blocks...28 "

NO. 2 DOCK.

Docking Length...375 ft.

Width of Entrance 52 "

Water on Blocks...26 "

NO. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length...481 ft.

Width of Entrance 63 "

Water on Blocks...21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet by 100 feet by 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, hoisting derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, lifts, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1352, Takashimacho Office 292, or 2950, Iritanicho Office 2251.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 353 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 78,349 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.34 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet or more, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railway. Use of 15 ton derrick cranes, cranes, etc. Customhouse and brokerage on premises an unbroken rates no longer.

Yokohama, October 13th, 1910.

[32]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

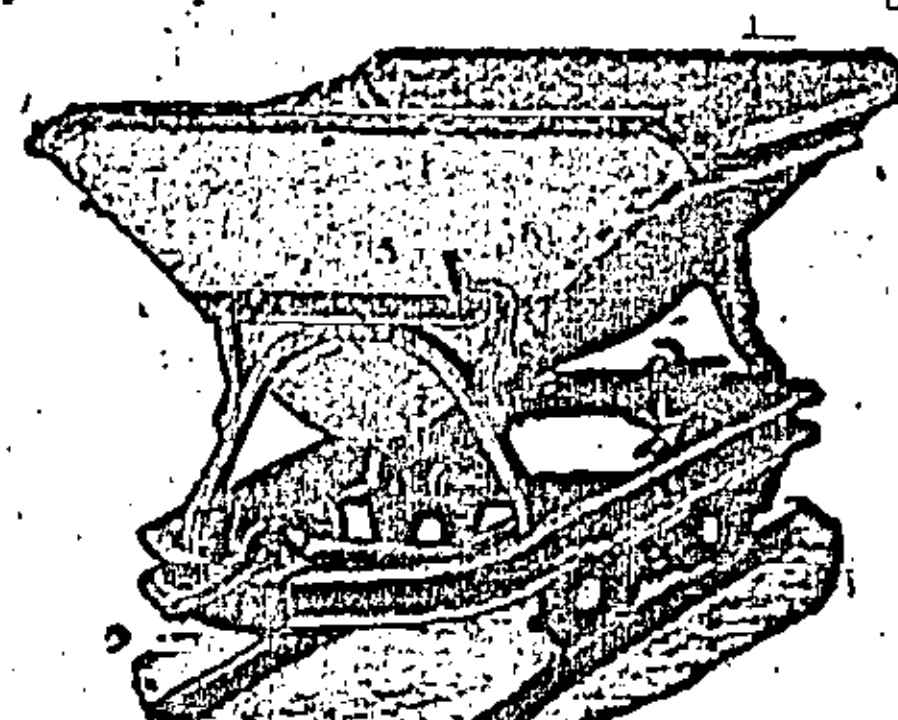
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, BERLIN, LONDON, CALCUTTA, &c.

Manufacturers of PORTABLE and PERMANENT RAILWAYS.

Materials of every description for full size and small gauge Railways.



Locomotives, Passenger and Goods Carriages.

Rails of various gauges as well as Track, Switches, Turntables.

Tipping Cars, Bogies, Signals, &c., &c.

Also Implements and Tools for Railway Construction and other purposes.

Always in Stock at Shanghai and Hongkong.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA: SIEMSEN & CO., Machinery Dept., Hongkong and Canton.

88]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKER'S CONFECTIONERS CATERERS RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911. [197]

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

Prescriptions Accurately Filled.

Corner D'Aguilar Street and Queen's Road.

[929]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

As we said at the outset, Hongkong approaches this question after sad and practical experience of what neutrality meant for her during three different wars and under the old rules. Mr. Frederic Harrison views it from the safe and easy retreat of the student's study or the lecturer's class-room. Our mercantile community rejects the Declaration; he supports it. Fortunately the question is to be submitted to the Imperial Colonial Conference in May and we have little doubt that the Colonial Statesmen will place the British Government in possession of arguments which should materially alter their attitude on this very vital question.

Daily Press.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

In time of war the food supplies of Great Britain would probably be menaced. Declaration or no Declaration, and in the circumstances we are impressed by the argument that "there is but one unfailing safeguard, the ability to maintain by superior naval force free access to our ports for our own and neutral vessels alike," and to the extent that international agreements purporting in whatever degree to confer immunity on foodstuffs breed such false confidence they are a deadly snare. Naturally the average layman whose judgment has been appealed to on the question is desirous of knowing the opinions of the Board of Admiralty as to the effect of the Declaration in a British naval war, and in view of the strength of the controversy in commercial and shipping circles, it is reassuring to learn from Lord Morley that the general opinion of the Admiralty is that the effect would be "small and inconsiderable." Supported by such an opinion there would seem to be little prospect of the Government refusing to ratify the Declaration, though it is premature to prophesy until the promised debate on the Declaration in the House of Commons has taken place.

South China Morning Post.

WOMEN IN BARS.

Nevertheless, in matters touching the interests of the west, and certainly the worst, and of the town, neither the police nor the Government can be too careful to avoid transgressing upon the lawful exercise of a legitimate right, and after all, as the Hon. Mr. Osborne pointed out, a woman can be a reputable and bonafide customer, while, where there exists cause for suspicion, the community can leave the police force to perform its duty. Disagreeable as this aspect of the liquor question is, the addition to Clause 22 which has been made, and a watchful attitude upon the part of the police, should be sufficient to cope with the situation during the time which must elapse before the Gothenberg system replaces that which now prevails in the colony. That such a change is ultimately to come is very gratifying and, indeed, the one bright spot in the whole question of the drink traffic of Hongkong.

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 25th March.
Dionian Dinner, Hongkong Hotel.

Engineers' Dinner.
Volunteer Sergeants' dinner.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Monday, 27th March.
Crown Land Sale, 3 p.m.
Seamers' Institute Concert.

Tuesday, 28th March.
China Borneo Company, Ltd., annual meeting, 12.15 p.m.
V.I.C. Athletic Sports, entries close.

Thursday, 30th March.
Royal Altered Water Co., Ltd., meeting, 4.30 p.m.

Friday, 31st March.
Lady Lugard "At Home."

Saturday, 1st April.
K.O.Y.L.I. Regimental Races, at Race Course.

Oxford and Cambridge Dinner.

REFUSING A PEERAGE.

[You must know how to do it, writes Hadeliff Martin in The World. Even at this moment the postman may be hastening to your door with the fatal offer. Unless you are ready with your refusal you may be ennobled in spite of yourself. If those forms of letters do not cover your case, wire us at once. We will save you from being one of the "noble five hundred."]

FOR AN EX-PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—I am grateful to you for your offer of a high and responsible position. The idea of becoming Viscount Cromwell of Naseby or Baron Banyan of Bedford is not without its attractions. Nor is the possession of a title unprecedented among the leaders of the Free Churches. Sir Rev. Robertson Nicoll (or does one say Rev. Sir Robertson Nicoll?) has waggled his paw in my own rostrum. Still, I cannot accept it. Had I a seat in the Upper House my passion for humanity and justice would compel me to ignore the formalities of the assembly and run amuck among the bishops.—Yours in the faith, SILVESTER CLIFFORD.

FOR A LARGE SUBSCRIBER TO THE RADICAL FUNDS.

My dear Asquith,—If you think I'm coming in with your noble five hundred you are making a big mistake. That isn't the article I paid for. Unless I am in the select Coronation or Birthday List, and quite apart from the mob, I shall take my money over to the other shop.—Yours truly, J. CROSBY COHEN.

FOR A GENTLEMAN WHOSE WIFE OBJECTS TO A TITLE.

We have spent hours trying to write this, but there are limits to ego's imaginative powers. As Mr. Tre said to his father when accused of chopping down a cherry tree, "I cannot tell a lie."

FOR A COCOA MANUFACTURER.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—I am deeply indebted to you for your offer of an honour which was never conferred upon even such men as Wilberforce and Clarkson. But I must decline. I cannot hide from the poor African slave (even under the title of Baron Bournville of St. Thome) the identity of the manufacturer he has always known as.—Yours truly, CADTREE ROWNBURY.

FOR A CIRCUS PROPRIETOR.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—I am infinitely obliged to you for your very flattering offer. I feel that in calling me to the House so long ago by the presence of Lord George Sanger you are honouring my profession in my person. Yet after all I think that my present title, "The Lion King," would be more effective on a poster than even Lord Jangleville, so I reluctantly refuse another title. If the presence of some of my larger carnivores would purge the Upper House effectively (I particularly recommend the laughing hyena), they are at your service.—Yours truly, Cody Bostock.

FOR A GENTLEMAN OF LIMITED MEANS.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—It is very flattering of you to offer the peerage, though I really wanted a post as valuation officer, superintendent of a labour exchange, or labour adviser to the House of Commons. At say, thirty shillings per week. You see, a title is no good in business nowadays, and it would be expensive running down to London perpetually. If you could arrange a cheap excursion for a day and abolish everything on one afternoon, it would be another matter. Or if you offered, say, a thousand a year with the title. As it is, I think I must decline and have a shot at that £500 a year you are offering the Commons. "Take the cash and let the credit go," as dear old Omar says.—Yours truly, D. HARDE UPPE.

FOR AN INDEPENDENT LITERARY MAN.

Sir,—I will not accept your peerage. I have never given £50,000 to the party funds. I am not uncle, nephew, cousin, son-in-law, brother-in-law, or

cond-cousin, or grandson to anyone on either of the front benches. I have never even had the honour of engaging in that admirable industry, the brewing of beer. You will therefore perceive that I am in all respects disqualified.—Yours truly, CHESTERTON BELLOC.

FOR AN IRISH GENTLEMAN RESIDENT IN AMERICA.

My very dear Asquith,—Your offer of a peerage is tempting to me and a very fitting recognition of the subscription raised among the boys in Sullivan's Saloon. Yet I do not feel quite safe in accepting it. Some of the boys feel the wrongs of their blood-curdling country so strongly that there's not knowing what they'll do. Of course they may drink all the dollars we have given them—they mostly do—but supposing one of them keeps sober! I ask you, then, would the dynamite make any distinction between patriots like myself or blotted Irish landlords who have sucked the blood out of my country. It wouldn't. No, Sir; I shall stay in the alien land to which the tyranny of that accursed Dublin Castle drove me thirty years since.—Yours truly, O'DONOVAN FORD.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Hbar & Co's piece goods market report says:—The market remains in a quiet state, with next to nothing doing except in small re-sales amongst second holders. Clearances on the whole continue however to be fairly active, though not more than normally so for the time of the year. Wet weather has no doubt had a good deal of effect in retarding orders, the local retail shops during the past week having done but a fractional turnover compared to their usual daily takings at this time of the year, and this probably is equally the case with other outlets throughout the Yangtze Valley.

The first steamers for Newchwang will now be leaving in a few days, but are not expected to be carrying up much cargo, there being very little so far in the steamer godowns awaiting shipment. Tonsin demand seems to be improving, there having been some movement in 10s. yarn, and a few lines of other goods are being sought after for that outlet. Sze-chwan buyers have made further purchases of 20s. yarn during the week, this count being in short supply at present, and are taking away former purchases of dyed and fancy goods with some freedom, but otherwise are not doing much.

HANDSHAKE QUESTION.

Far more dangerous than our old friend the kissing microbe is the handshake germ, and the student of hygiene will do well to keep his gloves on when next he attends a reception.

Prof. Thompson, of the University of Colorado, is reported to have said that the dirt and germs under the free ends of every finger nail; the various forms of eczema of the hands; the refuse that accumulates on the fingers has perhaps not been sufficiently considered in our warfare against infection of every sort. He concludes: "Of course, no scientist pretends to go to extremes in the matter, since he knows that the skin does not provide a soil comparable to the bacteriologist's culture-tube. But he also knows that by means of the hands many pathogenic micro-organisms are conveyed to mucous membranes, and that by the utterly useless and senseless custom of handshaking these are distributed in a way to cause disease."

After this, remarks the "Medical Officer," no doubt our American cousins will be less free than of yore with "the glad hand."

Miss Charlotte Mansfield.—Give the people of the best, in art, in music, in literature, and they will at once read its lesson of beauty.

Miss Wall.—The aim of our educational efforts must be less the cramming of facts into people's minds, and more the drawing out of their minds and the opening of new vistas of thought.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health is the first place. Hannah More said that it was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reason up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind? Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude of men, can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and glowing advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey, and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Coughs, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emanating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy, as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [1]

G. R. MAGISTRACY.

IT is hereby notified that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.15 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1911, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 1898-1909, viz:—

From one HENRY EDWARD CRADDOCK for the transfer to him from one P. F. THOMAS of the Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors, on the premises numbered 113-150 Queen's Road Central and 199-101 Wellington Street, under the sign of "The Stag Hotel."

R. H. A. CRAIG, Secretary to the Licensing Board, 22nd March, 1911. [991]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 15 min.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 10 min.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

MAN CHEONG.

10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies' TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Linen, &c., &c. Hongkong, 28th January, 1911. 875

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

18, D'ARQUILLAN STREET, HONGKONG.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Strains	To sail on
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. L. Klughist (T. 6,780)	SUNDAY, 26th March, at 4 p.m.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BONNE" Capt. F. Scobill (T. 5,600)	End of March.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDERMAR" Capt. P. Isoku (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, 4th April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"LUTZOW" Capt. B. Welch (T. 17,800)	WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSIINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer (T. 18,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

All the steamers of the Imperial Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletypes.

For full or Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1911. (7)



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikoku Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.							
1st Class	Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Dairen (") ...Ar.	Thurs.	Sat.	Sun.	Tues.
\$10		(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	6.00 p.m.	Sun.			
Y14.95		Mukden (") Lv.	2.45 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.
Y11.50		Changchun (") Lv.	3.00 a.m.	"	"	"	"
R 9.60		(Russian Train) Lv.	1.35 a.m.	"	"	"	"
		Harbin (") Ar.	7.25 a.m.	"	"	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.							
SOUTH BOUND.							
		Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	7.50 p.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.
R 9.60		Changchun (") Ar.	6.40 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.	Sun.
Y11.50		(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	7.00 a.m.	"	"	"	"
Y14.50		Mukden (") Lv.	1.45 p.m.	"	"	"	"
Y40.00		Dairen (") Lv.	2.00 p.m.	"	"	"	"
		(Steamer) Lv.	Noon	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.
		Shanghai (") Ar.		"	"	"	"

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN—CHANGCHUN Service.

Express Extra FareY3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co., Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Poshun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chifoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911. (786)

Public Companies

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 12.15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1911, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to the 28th March, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO Co. LTD. W. G. DARBY, General Manager. Hongkong, 9th Mar., 1911. [962]

F. P. DANENBERG, The Royal Aerial Waters Manufacturing Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at Messrs. Harry Winkler's Office, St. George's Building, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1911, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of complying with Sec. 90 of the Companies Ordinance of 1865. Hongkong, 23rd Mar., 1911. [939]

TOERANGIE RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at No. 5, Queen's Road Central Hongkong on THURSDAY the 6th April, 1911, at 4.30 p.m. for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and
2. The Report of Directors
3. To fix the retiring Auditors fee, and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business that may arise.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March to the 6th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

Dated 23rd March, 1911. By Order of the Board, M. READER HARRIS, Secretary. 9 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [988]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [985]

Public Company.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [966]

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor. AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 24th Mar., 1911. [169]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong 1st Mar., 1911. [961]

TO LET.

A SMALL STORE next door to No. 2a, Corner of D'ARQUILLAN STREET, from To-day.

Apply to—YEN YEE & CO. Hair Dressing Saloon. Hongkong, 7th Mar., 1911. [946]

TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE" West 4-roomed House. Recently renovated. Electric Light. Detached Servants Quarters.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [918]

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&

FULL

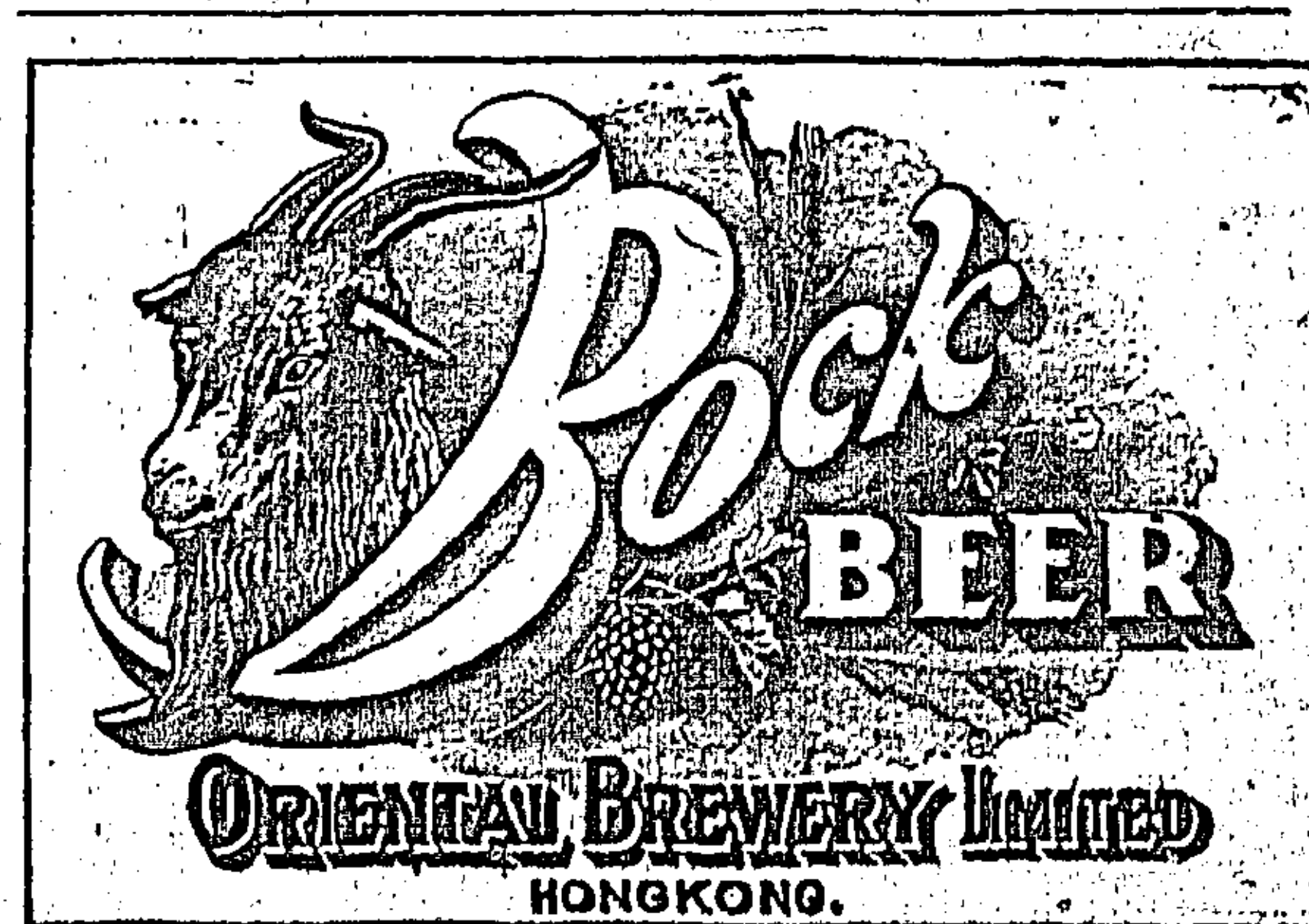


In 1/4 lb.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE AND FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

BIRTH.

HARLEY.—March 24th, at Kowloon, to Dr. & Mrs. HARLEY, a son. [993]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

A. B.C., 5th edition Western Union.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1911

THE COLLAPSE OF AN OLIGARCHY.

The news, cabled us to-day by our Manila correspondent of the situation in Mexico is disturbing, not because the court martialing, condemnation and execution of foreign filibusters has aroused indignation in the United States, but rather because this drastic action indicates that both the Presidential and revolutionary forces have reached that stage where foreign interests—and necessarily, of course, the interests of the Republic itself—are sacrificed to the needs of party warfare. The Mexican situation via a via the United States and the Powers interested may be very briefly summarised as a local squabble between two forces of such balanced strength that a definite conclusion is impossible—without intervention. The American Government desires only that a stable rule should prevail in Mexico. It is a

matter of supreme indifference to Washington whether Diaz or his present opponents are in the ascendancy; Washington will support morally or otherwise whichever party gives greatest promise of peace. The same applies to the other powers who consign the care of their interests in the Republic to the diplomacy or force of the United States. Hence, since the revolution cannot be regarded as parochial, interests in Mexico being world-wide, we are faced with the problem of armed intervention on behalf of one of two bodies apparently equally matched. The oligarchy or dictatorship of Diaz and his confederates is proving unequal to the task of retaining its power; it is in point of fact on the verge of collapse. This would not be a matter of any great moment were the leaders of the opposing party capable of establishing a similar oligarchy, thus ensuring peace; or, at least, continuity of government. But they are not so capable. Neither in themselves nor in their followers can they be regarded as "saviours," and the struggle, therefore, without intervention, can only result in the domination of both parties. Were general interests in Mexico not so great, we might regard this with equanimity, but since these are dominant Washington is faced with a task that will call forth all its powers.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held on Tuesday.

The annual inspection of Volunteers took place this afternoon on the Parade Ground.

Station leave has been granted to Lieut.-Col. C. C. Wrigley, A.O.D., from 27th to 30th March, inclusive.

Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. send us a neat little pocket-book issued by Messrs Dimitrino & Co., cigarette manufacturers, Cairo. Messrs Dimitrino's wares deserve to be well patronised.

Last night, the Empire Cinematograph exhibited for the first time the 2,000-ft. long film called "Athaliah," which, as its name suggests, illustrates a well-known Biblical episode.

The output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s three mines for the week ended 11th March amounted to 28,334.44 tons and the sales during the period to 28,121.96 tons.

Mr. Bob Stephenson put on a change of programme at the Bijou Theatre last night and the house was crowded. Miss Vera Forrester and Miss Grace Vyvonne kept the audience happy with their vocal novelties.

The following event is open to R.N., European Garrison and Police at the R.A. annual sports to be held on U.S.R.C. Ground, Kowloon, 29th March, 1911—One Mile.

Professor Dr. K. Thiess and family were passengers on the N.D.L. "Prinzess Alice," which left Kobe for Europe. Professor Thiess was engaged for over two years as adviser to the South Manchurian Railway Company, and is a recognised authority on the organisation of modern traffic enterprises on a large scale. He was from 1900 to 1904 in the service of the Hamburg-American Line at Hamburg.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals bore to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the hospitals:—Dr. A. S. Gomes, \$10; W. D. Dowling, Esq., 10; F. Kunitzu, Esq., 10; L. F. Cooke, Esq., 10; W. Dickson, Esq., 10; China Mail, Ltd., 10; Cruz Basto & Co., 10; Noronha & Co., 10; A. Mackenzie, Esq., 10; A. Denison, Esq., 5; "Foe," 10.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

BREEZY MEETING TO-DAY.

The annual meeting of the above Company was held to-day in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. Mr. Shewan presided, and there were also present Mr. C. A. Tomes, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Dr. J. W. Noble, Capt. C. Klink, Messrs. J. A. Young, D. A. Young, A. Tomperley, O. B. Lowe, Fung Shui Wo, Poon J. Cho, R. Hancock, T. E. Hough, A. Keith, N. V. Croucher, Chan Sui Wan, Ho Fook, A. H. Hewett, P. C. Grata, Chan Chee, H. A. D'Esser, A. G. Gordon, W. E. Clarke, Lau Chai, Tsoi Sui Woon, Tong Lai Chuen, Lau Sui Tung, H. Hancock, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. A. Turner, A. Koller, G. J. B. Sayer, D. K. Moss, Corn. Beckwith, R. N. R. C. Edwards, F. Smythe, Capt. Wilde, Messrs. W. Wilson, Dr. Saunders, T. W. Hornley, H. Gedge, A. Harris, G. Hastings, Reader Harris, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. R. S. Percy, A. E. Griffin, I. S. Perry, O. Arculli, A. K. Arculli, Lo Cheung Sui, G. C. Moxon, H. Skott, J. K. Austin, A. Bryer, J. W. Lee Jones, Ko Po Shan, P. C. Potts, H. Hancock, R. Hancock, A. Keating, and J. Robertson (secretary).

The Chairman (Mr. Robert Shewan) said:—Gentlemen:—As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days past, we will, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read. The profit on sales of cement, &c., less interest on overdraft at the Bank, is \$281,145.78, and after deducting depreciation at six per cent. there would in ordinary times be \$166,552.61, available for appropriation, or say a dividend of 40 cents per share. Unfortunately, on this occasion we have had to provide \$53,841.25 for bad debts, and \$29,055.90 for loss on the Deep Water Bay pipe factory, so that our net profit is reduced to \$80,655.46, out of which a dividend of 15 cents per share has been paid, absorbing \$600,000, leaving a balance of \$20,645.46 to be carried forward. It is with great regret that after the high hopes I expressed this time last year, I have to come before you on this occasion with such a poor result of the past year's working.

As you all know, the prospects of business which were very bright at the beginning of the year, were soon clouded over. Money became very tight, and we had to face the failure of our largest contractor at Shanghai, and trade for the rest of the year was bad and depressed all round. The building trade was no exception to this, and the demand for our particular commodity fell off accordingly. Very little building was undertaken in this colony, and we had no large contracts such as we formerly had for work on the new docks here, so that locally the year was a very poor one, and our sales fell off to a very great extent. We suffered too in our prices from the competition of the cement factories at Canton and Haiphong, but we felt the competition of cement from the latter place still more in other markets, such as those of Shanghai, Bangkok, and the Philippines. In those places prices were recklessly reduced to figures at which there was no profit to anyone, and we were at last forced to decline to meet quotations which would have left an actual loss. In the Philippines our trade was also adversely affected by the discriminating duties placed on cement other than American, and from all these causes our total sales there also show a large reduction. In fact, we suffered more or less from overdone competition in all our best markets. The loss on the Deep Water Bay working is also most regrettable, and if we thought this was likely to continue, we would not hesitate to recommend closing the works at once, but we are not yet sure that such a drastic step as this is necessary. A great deal of this loss was from breakage in shipments on the voyage and during discharge, and as this appears to have ceased for the time being, there is still hope of running the factory at a profit. We shall watch very closely the working of this business for the next few months, and at the end of the half-year will lay the result before the Consulting Committee

for their decision. If we find that this loss from breakage can neither be prevented nor covered by raising our prices, we shall have no option but to shut down the works and dismiss the staff. To show you that we are not exaggerating this loss by breakage, I may tell you that some shipments to Penang lost as much as 45 per cent., and in one case even 75 per cent., while in Singapore one shipment lost 65 per cent., by breakage, and three others over 55 per cent. The stock on hand at Deep Water Bay suffers too from deterioration, as it is difficult to keep such fragile goods from becoming chipped and otherwise damaged in handling, and much of what was first class stock when it came out of the kiln, has to be relegated to the second class list when we make up our books at the end of the year. We quite recognise that the present most disastrous showing must seem to you good and sufficient reason for stopping, but we know what a number of difficulties one after the other our manager at Deep Water Bay has had to contend with and surmount, and we only ask you now to have patience for a little longer, and give us another chance of pulling the business round before you decide that it is hopeless. Our own disappointment is very keen, because we felt at the beginning of the year that we had overcome all our difficulties, for we had succeeded in greatly improving the quality of our pipes, and had increased the output, and were obtaining better prices and new outlets and markets in the Straits for our wares. Everything still points to better times and conditions if we can avoid this heavy loss from breakage, and we must therefore study the situation carefully and see if some remedy cannot be found before we sacrifice plant standing at nearly two lakhs of dollars in our books. From the accounts laid before you, you will see that as we promised you at our last meeting, we spent little or nothing on capital account, nor do we contemplate any more additions to plant or machinery. We have provided for depreciation, as required by the Articles of Association, to the extent of \$114,503.17, and this amount has gone in reduction of the overdraft at our bankers, which has been brought down to \$527,057.27 on 31st December last. Interest, \$40,498.72, still forms heavy charge against our profits, but that will be lower this year and will naturally fall as our overdraft is lowered. Not only shall we have less to pay for interest, but depreciation at 6 per cent. will also be less on the written down value of the plant, &c. On the whole, therefore, we need not take too gloomy a view of the future, as, if we cannot increase our profits, our expenses and charges, such as the foregoing, will be considerably reduced, and we shall not, I hope, have to face such losses again for bad debts. You will notice that we have had to meet heavy losses on this account. Our claim on Bruce Peebles and Co., Ltd., was for \$9,735.24. Against this we hold one debenture in the reconstructed Bruce Peebles and Co., Ltd., for £370, and scrip for 617 shares of £1 each, fully paid; but as the latter seem to be of quite a nominal value, we have thought it safer to write their value off, and if any dividend is ever paid on them we shall be so much to the good. In regard to the estimated loss of \$51,130.94 by Ching Yuo at Shanghai, whose failure is so well known to you all, certainly no blame can be attached to our Shanghai agents, for he seems to have been universally trusted, and regarded there as a very desirable customer to have in one's books. From all we can learn, the chances of reducing this heavy loss seem remote, but, of course, we shall send in our claim against any assets which may be realised by the liquidator. As for the prospects for the current year, it is impossible to speak positively, for so much depends upon the competition we may meet with. We have, of course, reduced our output by burning fewer kilns and running the grinding mills on short time. We have also made all possible economies in the staff, and reduced the number of our engineers, burners, &c. On the other hand we have commenced the year with one or two fairly good contracts, which will help our local sales,

and we have a good contract in the north to carry out. To make up for the competition in our old markets, we have made strenuous efforts to push sales in other directions. We have considerably increased our business with the Straits and Java, and we have also begun a business with Vancouver, which we hope will develop into a regular trade with that part of the world.

QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM MR. TURNER.

A shareholder, Mr. Turner, in his usual straightforward manner, has sent in a list of questions he intends to ask at this meeting. To save time I will read them.

1. What remuneration have the present General Managers of the Green Island Cement Company received for each year since they have been appointed General Managers?

First Question:—I am sorry I cannot give the exact particulars Mr. Turner wants, but I will do the best I can. I am not quibbling, gentlemen, for there is no mystery about the General Managers' commission; in fact, we are anxious to refute the preposterous statements which have lately been circulated on this subject and we are much obliged to Mr. Turner for giving us this opportunity of doing so. The average annual commission earned by the General Managers since 1895, when we took over the management of the Company, is \$35,636. I would willingly tell you what the exact figures are for last year, and I am quite ready to give them in confidence to Mr. Turner after the meeting, but I cannot make them public, as our only commission is 2 1/2 per cent. on the sales, and if I give you the figures I shall be practically telling everyone, our competitors included, what our sales are, and I am sure no shareholder who has the interests of the Company at heart, will wish me to disclose the details of the Company's business to the general public.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of Article eleven of the Articles of Association, which provides that (in addition to 5,000 dollars per annum for office expenses) the remuneration of the General Managers shall consist of a "commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the gross proceeds of all sales made by the General Managers on behalf of the Company, and on all monies received by them other than monies paid on respect of calls on shareholders," will the General Managers state what interpretation has been put by them on the above words, "on all monies received by them other than monies paid in respect of calls on shareholders"?

Second Question:—No interpretation, no notice whatever. It would seem from the clause that we are legally entitled to charge a commission on all monies collected, &c., in addition to our commission on sales. That may be so, but I can only say that we have never dreamt of taking advantage of it, and that we have never charged but one commission only, viz., on the proceeds of all cement sold. If any shareholder doubts this statement, I shall be happy to furnish him with a certificate to this effect from the auditors, or from Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, if he prefers it.

3. Is the Company debited with commission (in addition to the 2 1/2 per cent. on the gross proceeds) in respect of cement sold by or through Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. in Shanghai and Singapore? If so, at what rate is such commission calculated?

Third Question:—At Singapore the Company has its own agent, and Messrs. S. T. & Co. make no charge. At Shanghai Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. charge the usual selling commission of 2 1/2 per cent., the same as the previous agents, Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. did. The total commission on sales at Shanghai last year was very small. A special agent, bookkeeper, Chinese staff, offices, &c., could not possibly be provided for anything approaching the amount, the exact figure of which, for the reasons already given, I can only impart to any shareholder who wants to know, after the meeting.

4. How often have the General Managers convened a meeting of the Consulting Committee during each of the years, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910?

Fourth Question:—Two or three times each year, but this is no criterion as we frequently consult the committee by circulars, as that can be done at once, whereas time is lost in calling a special meeting. For instance, when Ching Yuo defaulted, this information was passed round to the committee at once, and Mr. Slade's opinion was obtained, and also passed round later on. In the early struggling days of the Company, we had frequent meetings of committee, but the business has been entirely of a routine nature of late years. No special expenditure was made last year, and no knotty questions arose for discussion.

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5. With reference to the items in the accounts, "Bad debts written off, Ching Yuo (estimated loss) \$1,130.94; Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., \$7,110.31," will the General Managers explain what the position of these parties is and on what ground they debit these amounts to the Company? Will the General Managers also state whether they have credited themselves and their firm in Shanghai with any and if so what remuneration and commission in respect of the transaction resulting in these bad debts?

Fifth Question:—The grounds are that no agents will guarantee bad debts for a more selling commission of 2 1/2 per cent. but to put the point beyond a doubt we took Counsel's opinion, which is here on the table for your inspection. The answer to the second part of the question, which is "Will the General Managers state whether they have credited themselves and their firm in Shanghai with any remuneration and commission in respect of the transactions resulting in these bad debts?" is No. In the ordinary course the Shanghai agents charged commission in their account sales, but this was written back by the General Managers after the loss occurred. The commission was, however, fairly earned, and had another firm been agents there we do not suppose we could have recovered the amount.

6. With reference to the item in the accounts, "Loss loss on sales of bricks, pipes, &c., 29,055.90," will the General Managers state what remuneration they have made for themselves out of the sale of such bricks, pipes, &c.?

Sixth Question:—The answer is "No commission or remuneration whatever." When the accounts were being made up at the end of the year, the General Managers decided, in view of the unfavourable result, not to charge any commission.

7. How much capital has been laid out by the General Managers on the Deep Water Bay Works since 1900? What profit, deducting losses from gains, have the shareholders made out of that expenditure since that date?

Seventh Question:—This question is hardly necessary, as all the information asked for has been carefully set out in each annual statement of accounts, and can easily be obtained by referring to them. When we took the works over, the machinery was obsolete, and the whole factory had to be practically remodelled and rebuilt. During the last ten years the total capital spent there has been roughly \$250,000. The answer to the second part is a net profit of \$14,343.

8. With regard to the item in the accounts, "Sales of cement, 321,895.05," will the General Managers state what remuneration they have made for themselves in connection with the sale of that cement?

Eighth Question:—The item referred to is plainly stated as balance of working account, i.e., the profit after all working expenses and commissions have been deducted, so the answer is "No remuneration was charged by the General Managers, nor could it have been charged." The only charges made against this account are those shown on the other side of the Profit and Loss Account. The account in which this item of \$321,895.05 appears at credit is the Profit and Loss Account, to which it has been transferred from the Working Account, which latter account as you know is credited with proceeds of all sales and debited with all working charges. The sum mentioned is the balance of that working account.

I now propose that the report and accounts, as presented to this meeting, be adopted and passed,

and when that has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions from shareholders to the best of my ability.

Dr. J. W. Noble seconded.

Mr. Cowland asked a question regarding certain pre-oriental customers.

The Chairman having replied, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., proposed an amendment to the resolution to the effect that a special committee be appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Company and report to the shareholders. He thought that the chairman must be perfectly aware of the fact that the last report of the Company had been received by shareholders with considerable dissatisfaction. If the shareholders present accepted his proposal the report and accounts would not be rejected but simply postponed for the time being. In bringing forward the motion he was actuated by no personal motive or feeling against the general managers, who, he was sure, would welcome investigation by shareholders who wanted information on certain matters in connection with the Company. The matters which shareholders wished most to get information upon were the writing off of bad debts and the working of the works at Macao, Deep Water Bay and Hokun. Shareholders felt that the chairman must have been too optimistic in his forecasts in the past. Of course it would not do for the general managers to go about with a long face, showing that they were pessimistic about the future, but the forecasts given by the chairman had proved to be misleading. For instance, in his annual speech to the shareholders on 3rd April, 1909, the Chairman was optimistic with respect to concrete work and yet that side of the account showed a loss of \$18,000.

The Chairman—That loss was in connection with the fire.

Mr. Pollock—Was it not in connection with the concrete blocks?

The Chairman—It was not. It was in connection with a fire that affected the concrete blocks for the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Pollock went on to say that in 1908 the shareholders had received an interim dividend of 40 and 50 cents per share and in 1909 a dividend of 35 cents per share with a final dividend of 40 cents per share. At that time the Chairman held out to them a somewhat rosy prospect which had not been justified by the past year's working and there was nothing forthcoming apparently in the way of a final dividend. If they compared the figures they would see that the balance of sales for 1900-10 amounted to \$504,000 and had fallen to \$321,000 during the past year. That was a drop of some 50 per cent. or something less. To account for this disastrous state of affairs, the Chairman had made the excuse that it was due to the discriminating duties imposed in the Philippine Islands. These duties came into force in October, 1909, several months before the Chairman addressed the shareholders on the 1909 accounts; therefore when he held forth such brilliant prospects, the Chairman was ignoring a factor which was in existence five months before. It was not surprising that shareholders had a feeling of uneasiness in this matter as to whether everything was being done for the best and he thought it would be in the interests of everyone that a committee should be appointed to go into the affairs of the Company. He thought it would strengthen the hands of the general managers and create a better feeling all round. It would boost confidence. (Applause.) He moved the resolution that stood in his name. If the motion was adopted, it would be all the better for the shareholders in the Company. He himself was only a comparatively small holder. But he had been approached in this matter by people to whom this loss of revenue meant a serious item. It was desirable that an inquiry should be held, and he trusted that shareholders would support the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Osborne—I beg to second the amendment.

The Chairman—I cannot accept it as an amendment. I do not oppose it for a moment, but it is not an amendment; it is a resolution.

Mr. Osborne—Well, sir, I will call it a resolution.

(Continued on Page 2)

MY MURDER.

[BY STANLEY J. FAY.]

It is exactly a year to-day since I committed my one and only murder; and the occasion seems appropriate for giving to the world a brief account of the episode—not, be it understood, in a spirit of remorseful confession, but rather by way of vindication.

I was journeying on a visit to some friends in the North of England. Leaving the main line at Stibbigh, I found I had three-quarters of an hour to wait before the branch-line train started for my destination; so I thought that I could not do better than purchase a "Times" from the bookstall, and repair with it to the waiting-room. I particularly wanted to see the "Times" that day because, all being well with the editorial brain, it should have contained a letter from me on the subject of Window Rights in Railway Carriages; and as I had delayed my departure from home until the last minute, and the train was a non-stop express to Stibbigh, I had been unable to purchase a copy of the paper before.

Now, I am a man of the world, in the sense that I like always to get the fullest value for my money. Why, I asked myself as I stood in front of the bookstall, should I pay three pence for the "Times," to read it in the draughty discomfort of the waiting-room, when by going to the adjoining Station Hotel and expending a precisely similar sum of money I could obtain a cup of coffee, a luxurious armchair before a bright fire, and the loan of the "Times" thrown in? Without further ado I walked into the seemingly deserted Station Hotel, and made at once for the door labelled "Reading Room."

The apartment had only one other occupant when I entered. He was an elderly man with a wispy, yellowish-white beard, and he breathed audibly. I took a dislike to him as soon as I saw that he had appropriated the only really comfortable chair in the room, and was practically monopolising the fire; but my feeling towards him developed into positive hatred when a closer inspection revealed the fact that he had got possession of the "Times." Hoping that he would soon be finished with it, I sat down on a stiff-backed chair and took up the first paper that came to hand, which I happened to be the "Live-Stock Journal." Entrenched behind this, I kept a sharp look-out on the other man. He had just started on the foreign news, and was keeping his barings with a toothpick. In five minutes he had got to the bottom of the first column, and with a click of impatience I turned the "Live-Stock Journal" the right way up and tried to interest myself in an article on Goat-Breeding. I recovered my composure somewhat when I reflected that no waiter had put in an appearance, so that I was under no obligation of ordering coffee.

After another five minutes, however, I could bear the suspense no longer, and, looking up, found to my delight that the elderly individual had grown tired of the foreign news, and was turning the page. He passed over the next two pages, and I was beginning to think that he had had enough of the "Times" altogether, when, to my intense annoyance, he started on the obituary column, in which he seemed to take a morbid interest, juggling from the slowness with which the toothpick traversed the paper. When he had at last finished this, and had lightly skimmed the wills, he turned over the remaining pages rapidly, pausing only to tackle the auction announcements. At last my chance had come, and I rose from my chair to seize the paper.

When, with an exasperating deliberation of movement, he turned back to the middle, and started on the leading articles. With a groan I sank back in my seat, set my teeth, and buried myself once more among the goats. I read the same paragraph solidly for a quarter of an hour, and then, glancing at the clock, found that my train was due to depart in exactly five minutes. I looked at the huddled form in the armchair. He had given up the loaders, and had gone back to the front page, and was now at the end of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Then, with

a yawn, he turned round, and was about to lay the paper on the table, when he noticed my attitude of tense expectancy. With a reluctant gesture he opened the paper once more, and, drawing his chair still nearer to the fire, started on the Commercial Supplement.

This was more than flesh and blood could stand. Noiselessly I crept up behind him, gripped his skinny throat in my fingers, and held him till, with a gurgle, the life left him. Then I snatched up the "Times," concealed it beneath my travelling-rug, and left the hotel, unperceived by a mortal soul. I boarded the train just as it was starting, and spent a very pleasant week-end with my friends, to whom I showed with pride my letter on Window Rights in Railway Trains.

I have said that I write this with no feelings of remorse. That is not strictly true. As far as the deed of violence is concerned, my conscience is entirely at ease; for if ever there was a case of justifiable homicide, this surely must be reckoned as such. But I have not been able to forget that, in my excitement I practically stole the hotel's copy of the "Times." However, I am putting that right to-day by sending three pence in stamps. On second thoughts, I shall make it two pence, because, after all, at least one of their guests had made full use of the paper before me.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

LADIES' COLUMN.

STRAW TOQUES FOR THE SPRING.

Some of the spring toques in Paris are very pretty indeed, especially those made of soft straw in two colours, some in broad stripes, some in narrow ones. Cherry colour and black, royal blue and black, white and black, green and white, and so on through a whole scale of colours, make up a wide choice in this new mode for millinery. The shape is something like the turban, with a high folded crown leaning backwards and sideways, and trimmed either with two quills thrust through the straw at a sharp angle, or with a bushy feather fixed at the left side well towards the back, or with a sinnet bow of striped taffeta ribbon set right at the back with the bows sticking out sharply on both sides.

Quite a sensation was caused in the Rue de la Paix the other day by two very smart young women in handsome fur coats of exactly the same cut, with beautifully made-up faces, very much alike, surmounted by two green straw toques in the shape I have described, but made up in bands of straw of about an inch and a half wide. They were set upon the heads of these two pretty, human dolls at the most rakish angle, and every single person in the street turned to look at them as they passed.

BROCADE RETURNS.

Brocade is at last coming into its own again. Many years ago it was the essential material for all dresses of "occasion," and no dame felt her wardrobe was complete without at least one gown of sumptuous flowered silk. Since then the material had fallen upon evil days, and until last year, when it made a tentative appearance, it was relegated to furniture uses. Now, however, it is once more to take its place in society as a dress material. Since the old days it has been wonderfully improved both in texture and colourings. The heavy stiff brocade can still be had, but the most fashionable kind is as soft as Liberty satin, and drapes exquisitely. Dresses made entirely of brocade are being worn by a few people, but the most popular fashion is to combine it with another material.

NOVEL SLEEVES AND SKIRT.

A beautiful indoor frock of forest green velvet and brocade in lighter shades of green was specially designed for a fashionable Parisienne. The frock showed a number of new features quite apart from the novelty of the two materials. The corsage consisted of crossover folds of velvet with a vest back and front of brocade, and the long, tight sleeves were entirely of brocade. This idea of having the sleeves of a different material from the rest of the dress is a quaint old-fashioned revival

that will be very generally used this season. It needs the utmost care in arranging, for a "scrappy" effect is one of the pitfalls of this style that only the really clever dressmaker can successfully avoid. In the green velvet dress the narrow high-waisted skirt showed a small train of brocade that started about two-thirds of the way down from the waist and a deep hem of brocade trimmed the front of the dress. But the novelty was the opening at the left side. From the waist to the beginning of the train portion the seam was threaded over and over with a thick silk cord with big tasselled ends, and from the top of the front hem the skirt was left open to show a pretty petticoat or a pretty foot and ankle, according to the taste or physical perfection of the wearer.

An original evening frock, showing a very artistic treatment of the two materials, was made for the same lady. The dress had the effect of a triple skirt, the under one—with a train—being of yellow nixon over satin; the second, somewhat shorter, was cut in one with the corsage, and consisted of gorgeous gold brocade; and the third skirt consisted of a kind of modified "sari" of yellow nixon. This was draped from the left shoulder across the front of the corsage to the right side of the waist, the skirt being cut short on the right side, and gradually sloping to a deep point on the left. The draped tunic is fast during the tight, straight one, and the Eastern idea of taking the draperies over one shoulder, and leaving the other free, as in the sari, is becoming quite a rage.

A CURIOUS MUFF.

The new spring muffs that are now being worn in the Riviera will find many admirers when they arrive in this country. At present it is far too cold to think of wearing anything but fur, but as soon as the sun makes his belated appearance every smart woman will be certain to possess two or three, or more, according to the number of her gowns. For the new muffs must match the costume. They may be of velvet, cloth, silk, or chiffon, but whatever the material, it is essential that it forms part of the frock by exactly matching it. One of the most fashionable shapes is very curious. Over the small padded bag for the hands is placed a long flap of the material, with square ends, which falls in two flat perfectly straight pieces back and front, reaching almost to the knees. One of these muffs was of blue cloth, to match the frock, and was lined with blue satin. Large buttons of blue satin and wide bands of blue sateen braiding were used to trim it. Worn with a blue cloth frock trimmed with sateen braid, and a blue velvet toque, also trimmed with the braid, it made a very delightful addition, and looked extremely picturesque, in spite of its odd shape.

MILITARISM.

ADDING BURDENS TO THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE.

Commenting on the madness which allows a nation to permit its rulers to pile up the burden of armaments in addition to the natural evils which afflict the people, a writer in a London paper says: "The population of these islands is about 44,000,000. Out of these about 40,000,000 have a pretty good fight of it in order to keep their heads above water; 13,000,000 cannot do it, and they live in a condition of permanent poverty."

Added to this effect of economic laws made in the past by the classes for their own benefit, we have an army of medical men helping us to maintain a perpetual fight with the microbes and diseases to which in times of war and peace we are all subject. Into all these painful natural or unnatural workings of laws enter certain militarist cranks, and they tell us that the state of peace means enervating luxury for the nation!

It would be well if these men and women of our ideas considered the fact that there is a battle of life going on in times of peace; and that it is a battle of rather an intense kind for the great mass of the people.

THE BOAT RACE.

FINAL MAKE-UP OF THE CREWS.

THE CANTABS AT ELY. All being well, the Oxford and Cambridge crews go into strict training next Wednesday, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" last month, seated thus:

Oxford: (Bow) O. A. Gladstone (Christ Church), L. G. Wormald (Magdalen), C. E. Tinnis (University), E. Millington-Drake (Magdalen), C. W. B. Littlejohn (New College), A. S. Garton (Magdalen), H. E. Burgess (Magdalen), R. C. Bourne (New College) (stroke), H. B. Wells (Magdalen) (cox).

Cambridge: (Bow) S. E. Swann (Trinity Hall), R. Davies (St. Catherine's), F. E. Hellyer (1st Trinity), C. F. Burnand (1st Trinity), R. Le Blanc Smith (3rd Trinity), J. B. Roshar (1st Trinity), G. E. Fairbairn (Jesus), R. W. M. Arbutnot (3rd Trinity) (stroke), O. A. Skinner (Jesus) (cox).

Cambridge are the heavier crew pro tem, Nos. 5 and 6 both scale over 13st., while only two of the oarsmen—the right ones—are under 12st. President Roshar's weight is 14st. 12lb. A few weeks' training, however, should enable him to get down to his last year's racing weight: 14st. 4lb. Le Blanc Smith scaled 12st. 6lb. last year, but will probably row well up to 13st. on April 1. Skinner should have no difficulty in getting down to something like 8st. 5lb. again.

OXFORD QUITE AS POWERFUL.

Only A. S. Garton exceeds 13st. in the Oxford boat. There were four 13-stoners in the 1910 crew, which to many appears a disquietening fact. The Oxonians are uniformly just as powerful, however, and quite capable of producing the best results. The majority of them are wiry, sparsely-muscled men—such as lauded by Kingsley—and should stand their training well. They should enter upon their penultimate stage of work within the next few days fully prepared for subsequent polish. The latest order of seating has brought about most appreciable improvement in many respects. They are now a crew—well, which could hardly have been said ten days or a week ago. Burgess, at No. 7, seems to couple up Bourne's stroke far more satisfactorily than did Tinnis, who, in turn, seems much better suited at No. 3 than at No. 7.

As No. 5 now marks the time better and gets a much sharper beginning, the rhythm is improving appreciably. They are well together for this stage of practice. The sliding of both sides of the boat is combined infinitely better, albeit the bow side oarsmen seem hardly up to the standard of the rest—which mainly accounts for the present tendency to hurry the slides forward and cut the finish.

This is the dominant fault for the moment, and it becomes most marked when the crew gets tired. The old rule that the stroke is not finished till the hands are right out seems forgotten at times. Instead of a well-held-out finish there is a hurried jerk. The bodies are then thrown hastily forward before the blade is scarcely clear of the water, and one stroke is clipped in the hurry for the next. Dr. Bourne has, however, done very much towards eradicating these defects already.

Their new racing boat, now in the making by Rough, differs very little in dimensions from that of last year—extreme length, 32-1-2ft., maximum width, 23-1-4in.; maximum depth, 9-1-2in.; forward, 6-1-2in.; aft, 5-3-4in. She ought to be ready by the time the crew reaches Henley.

FEATURES OF THE CANTABS' WORK.

A much steadier swing and a vastly improved beginning, are good points in the Cantabs' rowing up to date. Nos. 5 and 3 have made marked improvement during the week—thanks to much "slumming" work under Mr. S. M. Bruce's mentorship. No. 5 sits up to this work better, and does not go so far back at the finish. No. 3 shows for better control over his swing. Both are rowing strong blades, and there is no doubt their improvement has assisted to bring about general advance in many respects. Much more "devil" and better sliding are now observable, while the men are more on their stretchers than they were a week ago.

In the main, too, the work is being done more in one piece. Bow seems the exception. He has a capital reach, but is still somewhat slow with his hands, and finds it difficult to row his blade right through in one piece. By comparison they are not so well together as the Oxonians at this stage. Nor are they quite so steady, perhaps. But they row with greater power, and, given continued advance—especially in the important essentials of a sharper beginning and a sustained finish—they promise to turn out exceptionally speed.

Practice will be transferred to Ely from to-day—a change which will be beneficial in every respect. Physically, the fresh surroundings will act as a tonic of the right sort just now. And the livelier Ouse water should help them to acquire the further improvements mentioned above. Captain Willis will supersede Mr. Bruce as soon as maybe, and he is just the man to inculcate a certain amount of polish as they migrate to Bourne End about March 6. The new Sims racing craft should be ready by that date, or, at any rate, a week later, when Dr. Etherington-Smith takes over the coaching.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

Mr. C. G. A. Nix.—The ordinary outdoor gardens in England are quite the most satisfactory gardens in the world.

Mr. Richard H. Parker.—To be beautiful women's dress must be the expression of a woman's mind and the work of a woman's hands.

Dr. Alfred B. Olsen.—Judging from the parsimonious way in which many, if not most, people, utilise fresh air, it seems to be looked upon as an expensive luxury.

Miss Morgan.—The better educated and more refined a woman is the better manager does she make in the home.

Dr. George Wilson.—It is sometimes sadder to go to a wedding than to a funeral.

Sir Frederick Bridge.—If some of our young composers would be more cheerful and wake up they might do something for the joy of the country.

Dr. H. Maldwyn Hughes.—Charity is a good deal cheaper than justice.

Mr. Filson Young.—The use of music in modern life is as a means of escape from modern life.

Miss Clementina Black.—The time has at last come when it is an enormously good thing to be a woman.

Rev. T. W. M. Lund.—Scandal-mongering is dear to the human heart.

Mr. A. C. Bohson.—Society is growing more impatient of the existence of irresponsible wealth.

Dr. Slaughter.—Genius is the persistence of adolescence.

Bishop of London.—Men with strong convictions should respect the strong convictions of other men.

Sir Laurence Gomme.—London is a city of lost opportunities.

Father Bernard Vaughan.—There is a sad lack of character in the men and women of to-day; we are so intent on growing minds that we forget that there is a will and a heart.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan.—No able man in the House of Commons remains long in obscurity.

Prof. Muirhead.—Sentiment is sometimes spoken of as one of the weak things of life, but, properly understood, it is one of the strongest.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge.—A real teacher realises that he knows just a little of what he ought to know.

Dr. Archdale Reid.—Disease dug the foundations of empire; it created an enormous void which the English have filled.

Bishop of Glasgow.—In England you cannot run up against even an Archbishop without finding that he is a Scot.

Mr. Harold Lorge.—Men and women are sick of slums, and all that they entail.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.—The power of personality is tremendous in every department of life.

Bishop of Manchester.—In many of our great towns there is a vast amount of practical heathenism.

Rev. O. F. Garbett.—Religious phrases are especially inclined to lose meaning through familiarity.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.
CHINA'S SECOND REPLY.

The following is a summary of China's second reply to Russia. China maintains that Russia's contentions concerning the establishment of Chinese monopolies have no real foundation. According to Article 12 of the Treaty of 1881, Russians have the right of free trade, that is without payment of Customs dues, in Ili, Mongolia, Urumtsi, Kashgar and places near the Tianshan range. Russians have also the right to import into, and to export out of, the places, all kinds of foreign goods. As tea is a native product we can apply to it only regulations for trade in local products; and those regulations do not allow it to be sold. In regard to this, special arrangements were made in 1907 respecting the export of tea from Ili and Tarbagatay, and Articles 3 and 4 of that agreement confirm the stipulations of the Treaty of 1881. It follows that the establishment of a tea monopoly cannot have any bearing on the declaration made by the Russian Government that restraints were being placed on Russian commerce through monopolies. Moreover, Russian merchants are authorized to purchase from these Chinese Corporations, on condition, however, that they submit to the existing rules prohibiting the sale of merchandise during transit.

As regards Mixed Court procedure and its bearing upon the Guan I Shan Bank case, we submit that the matter was concluded by the settlement of the case in question by Mixed Court procedure.

With reference to pending questions that have accumulated in Kirin and the alleged illegal acts of the Kashgar authorities, we have already given instructions for these matters to be terminated in a friendly manner in accordance with treaty stipulations. We consider it opportune to renew these instructions in order to meet the wishes of Russia.

It is also stated in Russia's last Note that the Russian Government would like to have a written statement that the consent for a Russian Consulate to be opened at Kobdo is granted "independently of the question of tariffs mentioned in the Chinese reply." Article 10 of the Treaty of 1881 stipulates that Russia's right to establish Consulates at Ili, Tarbagatay, Kashgar and Urumtsi will be extended to Sooshow, in the towns of Kobdo, Ulasutai, Hami, Urumtsi and Kuoheng. Russia is entitled to establish Consulates concurrently with the development of trade and by agreement with the Chinese Government. The Article stipulates that Russians will have the right of free trade in Mongolia, Ili, Tarbagatay and Urumtsi. That right will be withheld when, trade having developed, it will be deemed necessary to introduce a Customs tariff, in which case the Governments will arrive at an understanding. Thus it is clearly seen that the establishment of Consulates is dependent upon the development of trade and must be accomplished at the same time that duties are imposed. China's consent to the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Ulasutai is given as a proof of good-will towards Russia, which it is hoped that Russia will appreciate.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

"Red" photographs as white,

says J. T. Bertrand of San Francisco.

This statement will puzzle amateur photographers and probably cause contemptuous laughter from veteran professionals.

Every one who has ever taken half a dozen pictures knows that red, either photographs as black or does not photograph at all.

But "red" photographs as white," Mr. Bertrand of San Francisco insists, and because some of the members of the Los Angeles Camera club wouldn't or couldn't believe it, he gave a public demonstration in the clubrooms, 321 South Hill street, Saturday afternoon.

Then the conflict between his statement and photographers' knowledge was explained. He has a wonderful new plate that will do things heretofore impossible in photography.

The plate is to be manufactured in the East and will soon be on the market, but meanwhile Bertrand, who is an enthusiastic camera crank of many years' experience, is explaining it to other camera cranks along the coast. He calls it the "spectrum" plate because it makes possible for the first time the photographing of all the colours of the spectrum at one time.

For instance, sentences written in red, yellow and green inks on a black background were photographed just as if they had all been written with black ink on white paper. Only one who has tried this kind of a photographic stunt can fully appreciate what an advance this is in photography.

The new plates are different from all other commercial plates in that they are manufactured and subsequently handled in complete darkness. In order to make them photograph red they have to be sensitive to red light, and this makes the usual ruby light, which illuminates photographic dark-rooms, almost as dangerous as daylight. Not only will the plate photograph red, but by photographing through bits of glass or different colours almost any single colour or combination of colours may be photographed. By manipulation of the plates and by the use of different coloured glass light filters, black may be made to appear either as black or white in the photograph. The same is true for orange, yellow, yellow-green, green, blue and violet.

The greatest use for the new plates will be in commercial work, the photographing of paintings, posters, flowers and all other colour objects where it is desired to show the colour values. As an example of the practical usefulness of the plate, Mr. Bertrand last week photographed a florist's window filled with flowers, and the resulting print showed every blossom, even the dark velvety red roses.

An important discovery of a colour photography process has been made by a 20-year-old Denver boy, Henry G. De Roos. In describing his discovery, De Roos says the secret of colour photography does not lie in the film or plate, but in the paper upon which the picture is printed. Any film or plate has its colour values, which when applied to paper properly sensitized, will reproduce the natural colours of the objects photographed.

The process, as De Roos says, "is extremely simple." The "raw stock"—chemically pure paper imported from Germany—is put through a machine and treated to a coat of sixteen different chemicals. It was the compounding of these chemicals that has baffled photographic experts, seeking for the secret of colour photography, for years. De Roos has been working on it all his life and, although not a graduate chemist, has finally achieved success.

The sixteen chemicals are not applied in one mixture. The paper is run through a complicated machine—now being built in New York—which is a series of tanks, trays, rollers and drying devices. The paper is plunged into one chemical, dried and put into another. The machine is capable of producing fifty-two yards per minute of paper ready for printing.

AVIATION.
SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS AT OSAKA.

An exhibition of aviation—really the first to be given in Japan—took place recently on the military parade ground at Osaka. The weather was splendid, and it is estimated that 800,000 persons witnessed the flights.

The aviator was Mr. Mats and the machine employed a biplane. His first ascent was made at 1.40 p.m., and consisted of six circular flights around the height attained being about 600 feet. Another ascent was made at 1.55 and a height of 2,350 feet was attained, the ground being circled four times; this flight lasted ten minutes. The aviator ascended a third time, reached a height of 1,000 feet, shut off the motor, and dived to the ground.

The spectators included Princes Kuni and Taka and a large number of officers and men of the Fourth Division.

INDIAN NEWS.

Luoknow, March 2.—The annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at Cawnpore. The Hon. Mr. Bavis, who presided, in his speech, referred to the notable events of the year, including the growing activity in the sugar industry, the extension of cotton cultivation and the decreasing supply of tanning materials. Mr. Bavis was re-elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. Silver, vice-President, and Messrs. Black, Hunter, Sunderland, Durrie, and Lala, Bishambarnath members.

Calcutta, March 2.—As Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Bengal Irrigation Department, was leaving Writers' Buildings of Calcutta, this afternoon in his motor-car, a bomb was thrown at him by a Brahmin boy. The bomb failed to explode and the boy was arrested on the spot by Mr. Watson who is in charge of the Bengal office system, assisted by Mr. Pullen. The boy has been taken to the police station.

Rangoon, March 2.—The Magistrate of Western Division today issued a warrant of arrest against Mr. W. H. Barton, Editor of the "Times of Burma" on a charge of defamation, allowing bail in two instalments of Rs. 4,000 to appear to answer the charge on 8th March.

Calcutta, March 1.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today, Babu Upendra Nath Mukherjee, proprietor of the Basumati, a vernacular weekly paper, and Babu Radhica Nath Mukherjee, printer, were fined three hundred and fifty rupees or two months' imprisonment and one hundred and fifty rupees or six weeks' imprisonment respectively for publishing an improper advertisement.

The Company of Sappers and Minors, already at work at Delhi, have made good progress with the earth work for the Light Railway, and are undertaking the construction of roads.

Calcutta, March 2.—Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Superintending Engineer in the Punjab, has been selected to succeed Mr. W. B. Gordon, as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Irrigation Branch, when the latter takes up the duties of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Mr. F. Seton Morris has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be the first Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma. Mr. W. G. Wood has been elected to officiate as Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department Buildings and Roads Branch vice Mr. C. E. V. Goumont who is proceeding on leave.

Calcutta, March 2.—The annual Welsh dinner was held last night with Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the chair. Among the after dinner speakers were the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, the Home member and the Hon. Mr. Clark, the Member for the Commerce and Industry Department. Mr. Evans, Pugh, in toasting "The Viceroy and land we live in" made a passing allusion to Government by "Mandate".

During the week ended February 28, 268 cases of opium were removed from the Government warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 173 chests were shipped per s.s. "Devanah" to China, half a chest by the s.s. "President" to Bombay, and 92 were purchased by the Bombay Government. The opium farmer, at Cambay, purchased two chests, whilst the farmer at Manavadar bought half a chest.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Shen Manyun (President), Chen Jan-sun (Vice-President), Su Pao-san, Chu-ching, Wang Yi-tung, Cho F. n-fang, Wang Shun-shih, Pei Jun-song, Chu Wu-lin, Ting Chi-hau, Yi Hsi-chiu, Lin Lien-sun, Kwan Chun, Pang Li-chien, Tai Li-kung, Chen Kai-tung, Chen Yi-so, Su Kuei-shiang, Y. C. Tong, Chu Heng-tso and Chin Kin-si.

THE NEW TROUBLE IN CHINA.

WHAT RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM MEANS.

[BY WILLIAM MAXWELL.]

China is so accustomed to ultimatum from the "outer barbarians" that the threat of Russia to occupy part of Chinese Turkestan has not disturbed her serenity. Yet it is no idle threat; and for these reasons: Russia is about to conclude an agreement with Germany that removes the risk of intervention from Berlin and deprives China of her most effective weapon—this power to set one enemy against another. There will be no rattling of the sabre on the Russian frontier. No vision in shining armour will suddenly appear at the gate of the Forbidden City in Peking. For the first time in recent history China must face her troubles alone. China has realised this isolation and has signified her desire to come to terms.

The circumstances that have led to the dispute are also significant. An important treaty between Russia and China comes to an end in August of this year. Russia is determined that the treaty shall be renewed. China has no wish to renew it. This treaty, which was made in 1881, gives to Russia important trading and consular rights in Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. The treaty originated in this way: in 1870 a great Mohammedan rebellion spread over Western China and through Central Asia, and threatened to break up the Chinese Empire. An army under General Tso Tsung-tang marched against the rebels, and finding supplies insufficient, turned itself into a farming and a fighting colony. Alternately raising crops and doing battle, this "agricultural army" accomplished its task and the rebellion was suppressed.

The struggle was long and in its earliest stages most disastrous to the Chinese, whose forces were everywhere routed and put to the sword. The Semirechensk province of Russian Turkestan being on the fringe of the rebellion could not escape its influence, and in order to prevent the trouble from spreading to their territory the Russian Government took the precaution of sending troops across the border into Chinese Turkestan. In 1871 Russia was in military occupation of the basin of the Ili and the fertile province of Kulджа, which, as General Kuropatkin says, projects like a strong bastion to the east, facilitating the defence of the western boundary of Russia and acting as a menace to the Chinese.

THE TREATY OF 1881.

This Russian occupation was undoubtedly justified by the Mohammedan rebellion, for the native population of Russian Turkestan is racially akin to the people of Chinese Turkestan and was seriously affected by the disturbance. For ten years Russia remained in the Chinese province of Kulджа, despite the protests of Peking. After prolonged negotiations a treaty was arranged, and Russia agreed to withdraw on certain conditions. In exchange for the return of her territory, China conceded to Russia commercial and consular privileges in the Ili region, Mongolia, and Manchuria, and rights of navigation on the rivers Amur, Sungari, and Ussuri. These demands may appear extravagant, but they were dictated by the fear that the Amur and Ussuri districts, which, as General Kuropatkin points out, are now only thinly peopled by Russians, would be "swamped by the flowing tide of yellow," and that Eastern Siberia would become quite un-Russian.

The attitude of China towards this treaty of 1881 has always been that of an unwilling partner. Both the Government and the people look upon it as a flagrant example of the methods of foreigners in dealing with the Chinese. Russia, they say, is our neighbour on the border of Turkestan. When our house was on fire and her own house was threatened by the sparks, Russia came to our assistance to arrest the conflagration. But when we had extinguished the flames, our

neighbour insisted on taking possession of one of the rooms in our house, and would not leave until she had extorted a heavy bribe. There is more than a grain of truth in this contention, and Russia is not the only country that has made use of uninvited assistance in order to secure material and permanent advantages in China. Every Great Power in Europe has at one time or another fished in these troubled waters.

THE NEW CHINAMAN.

Since the Russo-Japanese war the Chinese have not hesitated to display open hostility to the treaty of 1881, which they declare was wrung from them by force and which they have no intention of renewing except under pressure. No sooner was peace made between Japan and Russia than the Government in Peking began to invade the Russian rights on the Sungari River. The excuse was that in the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia gave to Japan the assurance that she claimed no special privileges in China. This disclaimer, according to Peking logic, covered the treaty of 1881, with regard to which Russia made no reservations in the Portsmouth negotiations. But Russia refused to accept this syllogism, and has maintained her privileges on the Sungari in spite of Chinese opposition.

In Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia the task has been more difficult, as the methods adopted by the Chinese Government and people have been more subtle. It is the common habit of Europeans to regard the Chinese as children and to treat them as such. They are looked upon not merely as lethargic, incapable, and indifferent, but also as in a chronic state of revolt against the oppression of local authorities. But the truth is beginning to penetrate the people of the West that anarchy is not the prevailing condition in China; that the people are not lacking in conscience; and that they can be stubborn and exacting in questions of individual rights.

Russia has made this discovery in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Having no excuse for denouncing the treaty of 1881, the Chinese resorted to practical measures for restricting and finally destroying the commercial and consular concessions granted to their neighbours. An active policy of colonising the western frontiers was adopted. Whole towns were moved from the interior of Turkestan and Mongolia to the boundaries. The nomad tribes were driven from their inland pastures and forced toward the Russian frontier. Chinese were encouraged by grants of land and of cattle to colonise these regions in which Russian merchants have hitherto found a profitable market.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The purpose of this colonising policy is obvious. It is to render null and void the advantages gained by Russia in 1881 and to reduce the treaty to nothing more than a few formal phrases. Russian merchants find themselves obstructed at every turn, and Russian subjects resident in Chinese territory are deprived of those extraterritorial rights which remove them from the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. This is the substance of the Russian complaints that have led to an ultimatum from St. Petersburg. Unless the Chinese authorities take instant steps to remove these grievances and to restore the treaty of 1881 to its legitimate uses, Russia will again send troops to occupy the province of Kulджа.

The Chinese defend their action on the ground that Russia has persistently abused the privileges of the treaty; that she has extended its concessions, and by sending a Commission into Mongolia to report on the practicability of carrying Russian railways and telegraphs into Mongolia has given evidence of designs on Chinese territory. There is also a strong suspicion in Peking that this vigorous protest from St. Petersburg is not unconnected with a determination on the part of Russia to renew the treaty of 1881 whether China likes it or not. Meanwhile the Chinese Government has decided to temporise, and professes anxiety to arrive at an amicable arrangement. We shall see in August next whether Peking or St. Petersburg is in earnest.

FASHIONS IN LONDON.

It would be a very acute and experienced observer who could tell the exact date when any prevailing fashion ceased to retain its hold on our affections.

Fashions "expire unawares," and almost imperceptibly appear again, gradually taking their place until they are ranked as the "dépouillé cri" and voted to be quite new. Just such an instance is the revival of the bolero, which is quite a feature of the spring costumes, and will prove a formidable rival to the short hip-length coat; this revival, I should say, has been brought about by the demand for costume in one with coat to match.

A sketch illustrates a charming little walking dress of blue serge, with a tunic effect, showing a foulard underskirt and bodice, the latter veiled with tulle. Wide braid further decorates the gown, and we note the smart patent leather boots with foulard tops, a fashion, this, which commands itself only to those of extravagant tastes. It is to be noticed, however, that our boots, to be ultra-fashionable, should have the uppers composed of the same material as the gown with which they are worn.

The pocket, too, is another revival which will be welcomed, although, placed, as many of them are, just on the hip, nothing bulkier than a tiny handkerchief can be carried within; but for this small money we should be duly thankful, as, owing to our pocket-less condition for so long, the mortality among handkerchiefs has risen to an alarming extent.

Another new idea (this borrowed from the sterner sex) is the inner waistcoat of white pique, which serves to give a remarkably fresh air to our spring tailor-mades. As many of the jackets show a cutaway effect again, these slips are sometimes extended to show just above the waist line, which, by the by, still continues short in effect and hygienically wide in circumference. From waists to corsets is a natural trend of thought, and rumour has it that the straight-fronted corset has laid its day; and that the future corset of our affections will be of extremely pliable material, moulded to the figure, clearly defining its contours, and only very slightly boned.

The tunic, although practically done to death in its ordinary shape, is still to be largely worn, and the latest has one side shorter than the other, and is heavily weighted with wooden beads. This one-sided effect is undoubtedly brought about by the introduction of the harem skirt, which, in spite of much opposition, will assuredly have some vogue. In fact, we certainly shall have a lop-sided appearance this summer—dresses that fasten at the side, hats that partially eclipse the face, coats that fasten to the extreme left, and bodices draped to the left side, disclosing a material of another kind from that of the right. Indeed it only needs a different boot to each foot to complete the idea.

Eccentricity happily only appeals to the few who can attract notice by no other means; the real woman of fashion is she who knows and studies her own individuality, and, while following the fashions, brings all her intelligence to bear upon the great art of suiting them to this same individuality.

It has often struck me that there are great possibilities for some clever woman, who thoroughly understands the art of how to dress and what not to wear, to start a bureau, where those who have money and no ideas could seek advice on this mighty question, and thus save themselves and their friends the spectacle of that unhappy sight a woman expensively yet badly dressed. Here the magic touch could be given which transforms the most ordinary costume and gives the indescribable chic which every woman desires to express, with profit to both parties.

The scarf will play a very important part in the spring and summer fashions, and many beautiful models are being prepared for sunny days. Quite a pretty conceit is to have a dress of some light material, such as marquisette, which is really our old friend grenadine, which is again a fabric of the moment, trimmed with bands of fine cloth or satin, and a scarf to match of the same materials. Other models are almost capes, so

voluminous are they, some being pleated on one shoulder into a motif of braid or beads; one end is weighted with a bead tassel and is thrown over the other shoulder. Indeed, beads are seen on almost every gown, and some of the blouses are quite Neapolitan in effect. For instance, a blouse of white nixon has the upper part almost covered with blue, red, yellow, and white glass beads, while here and there green ones could be seen in fact, during the coming season we shall indulge in an orgy of colour, and many striking combinations of the most vivid colour schemes can already be noted in the centres of fashion. A little hint for use quite at the moment, is that of replacing the heavy bands of fur worn all the winter on our nixon and satin tunics by a very closely pleated ruche of shaded tulle, which at a distance closely resembles fur, especially if dark brown in the centre and lighter at the edges is used. Rudings of white tulle are particularly charming on a white satin gown.

The Oriental influence is still strong with us, and is found in nearly all our toilettes. Fringes of pearls winding round the evening dress have been again adopted this year, but this season it takes the form rather of a cascade, caught up at intervals over a foundation of some white material laminated with gold. From the back of the neck there falls a straight panel of the laminated tissue, about six or eight inches wide, so as to simulate a "manteau de cour."

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, March 2.—During the week ending 25th February, 27,716 seizures and 22,138 deaths from plague in India were reported. The Provincial figures were:—Bombay 1,742, Madras 260, Bengal 2,774, the United Provinces 10,567, Punjab 3,418, Burma 266, the Central Provinces 1,588, Mysore 150, Hyderabad 237, Central India 309, Rajputana 834, North-West Frontier Provinces 3, and Kashmir 6.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC TO BE FEARED.

(To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette.")

Sir,—There is every indication that the plague epidemic in Bombay this season will be more severe than in the past two years.

The disease is at present prevalent in all parts of India, and China, and precautions are being taken in Europe, to prevent its importation there.

Without taking an alarmist view, I think it necessary to warn the public of the situation, and ask them for their co-operation. The measures adopted by the Health Department can, to a certain extent, mitigate the incidence of the disease by disinfection, evacuation, and removal of cases to hospital and extermination of rats and improved sanitation and conservancy; but much more can be done, if the people themselves and the large employers of labour staff adopt inoculation as a personal preventive.

Yours, &c.,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

FILIPINO TWINS TO BE CUT APART.

A New Orleans dispatch says:—All the way from the island of Samar, Philippines, Lucio and Simplicio Godino, modern Siamese twins, have come to New Orleans in the hope that a surgeon can separate them. The twins are linked together in much the same manner as the famous twins of Siam, the connection being at the base of the spinal column. J. R. Louis, a wealthy mining engineer of Los Angeles, who is paying for the trip and operation, and Dr. James H. Dumbley, also of Los Angeles, with the father of the twins, accompanied them to this city.

The twins, linked as they are, feel each other's emotions. When Lucio walks forward, Simplicio walks backward. There was no trouble until recently when Lucio was taken sick while his brother remained perfectly well. They are 4 years old. The physicians of Los Angeles and San Francisco declared the children could not be separated. It is the belief of others, however, that a successful operation can be performed.

It will be remembered that the twins were on view in Hongkong.

A SHORT SERMON.
ONE-SIDED RELIGION.

Ye fools, did not He that made that which is without make that which is within also?—St. Luke, xi, 40.

There are many persons in the world who pay a great deal of attention to the outward appearance of their religion, losing no opportunity to impress others with their sanctity and piety, and boasting loudly of their church connections, and who, were their inner lives made the subject of investigation, would be found highly irreligious and, in numerous instances, immoral.

We are constantly shocked by just such revelations in regard to men and women who have stood high in churches and who have been held up as models before the rising generation. We are constantly reading or hearing of clergymen and church-pillars who have proven recalcitrant to the highest of moral or social trusts and while this may not be indicative of a special failing in this respect among these classes, it is strongly indicative of the prevalence nowadays of just such wrong ideas regarding religion as existed among certain classes during the earthly ministry of Jesus Christ.

It was on the occasion of his being asked to dine with a Pharisee that He said: "Did not He that made that which is without make that which is within also?"

Those at the table with Christ marvelled that He had not washed His hands before He sat down to eat. They would as soon think of profaning the high altar of the Temple as of sitting down to a meal without performing this abomination, which was a very strict part of their religion. And when they saw this great preacher—for He had just finished the greatest of all sermons—begin to eat with unwashed hands, they could not understand it, any more than many narrow-minded persons can now understand how religious belief can be sincere if it does not coincide exactly with their sort, and if it is not allied with theirs in name and form, as well as in spirit.

It seems a bit strange, considering the number of times that the New Testament has been read during the last few centuries, that any one should think thus in these times. But there are several inexplicable things about our modern Christianity, and all we can do with them is to use them as warnings to ourselves.

But strange as it may seem, and strange as it is, the world is yet full of apparently enthusiastic Christians who, in the unseen acts of their daily lives, and the real feelings prompting these, are as far behind the heathens as they claim to be ahead of them. The instances which are brought to light from time to time are only surface ripples which indicate the existence of whole schools of such slippery fish deeper down in the body social and religious, and no man or woman who has had business dealings with a certain brand of eminent Christians is in need of any further proof of this statement.

To carry the banner of the Christ is one thing; to live the life of the Christ is quite another. To say "I am a Christian" is easy and very beautiful, if it be the truth, but to BE a Christian, and let the world draw its own conclusions—a matter in which it has never been known to be backward—this, then, is the difficult thing which is not attempted by the first-named praters.

The Church itself is in part responsible for this sorry state of affairs. With increasing tendencies in that direction, it has added form to form until, at the present time, it is, in many instances, a mass of forms and ceremonies, which, however much they may mean to a very few whose spiritual side is abnormally developed, assume the wrong proportions in the estimation of the majority; and, with these latter, stand as a sort of sacred sanction for the very outward show which Christ not only deprecated, but preached against.

True religion, like true love, will show itself properly without any set method of procedure, and if we have come to a place where our religion cannot be expressed save in certain humanly-devised channels of forms, we have come to a place where our religion is in part false, and that false part is not in the religion, but form.

RECIPROCITY TO RESTORE UNITY OF NATIONS.

[BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.]

London, Feb. 11.—The debates in the House of Commons this week have been almost as interesting to Americans as to the old folks at home, for the question that overshadowed all others was the reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the United States. This question embraces the greater question of the future relations, political and commercial, of the British empire and the American republic.

The debates have been full of interest because they have brought into clear relief the fundamental difference between being freetraders and protectionists. The former, who include the ministers, labourers and home rulers, enthusiastically welcome the reciprocity arrangement; not merely because it is a step nearer free trade, but because it is certain to make for closer and more friendly relations between the empire and the republic. The latter, a dispirited, outnumbered and defeated minority, hate the agreement because it makes a breach in the tariff wall by which they hope for ever to divide Canadians from Americans. In Chamberlain's words, they declare the agreement takes Canada out of the imperial orbit and draws her into the vortex of continental politics and continental interest of the United States.

BARRIERS REMOVED.

To the tariff reformer every nation that does not fly the Union Jack and owe allegiance to King George is a foreign and rival nation whose international trade it is to British interest to thwart and limit as much as possible. As Americans in this particular instance are the foreigners, we have the spectacle of British Tories wringing their hands and tearing their hair over the agreement because it removes some of the artificial barriers that have been set up for the purpose of alienating Canadians from Americans and keeping alive sentiments of antagonism and mutual jealousy.

The American republic should regard with the liveliest satisfaction the evidences afforded by the last three elections of the ascendancy of the British liberals. Every speech made in the House this week proved more clearly than ever that to British liberals the American republic is already fatherland. To the liberals the American people are not foreigners; they are brothers and their interests are identical. In nearly every liberal speech there may be discerned a passionate longing to undo the mischief wrought by George the Third and the Tories of his day by restoring in one way or another the shattered unity of the English speaking world.

RECIPROCITY WELCOMED. The reciprocity agreement is welcomed therefore, not merely as good in itself, but as holding promise of realization in the future of the great ideal of Anglo-American reunion.

If another reason was wanted to convince Americans that every good American ought to be a well wisher of the British liberals and an ill wisher to the Tories, it should be found in the fact that the former are friends, the latter enemies of Irish home rule. I went down to the House of Commons last Thursday to sense the political temperature and to admire the new frescoes in the smoking room, which every American who visits London this year should make a point of seeing. There I found Devlin, the fidus achates of Radmond, whom Mr. dubbed the "Duodecimo Demosthenes." Devlin is well-known throughout the English speaking world as the raising hope of the Irish Nationalists.

"How long have you been in Parliament?" I asked.

"Nine years," he replied.

"And how long are you going to remain here?"

"Two years more," he said, "and then I shall sit in the Irish Parliament at Collogeo Green."

Therein Devlin expressed the hope that the liberals' victory has given to the Irish nation. I have never been able to understand why an American can regard without antipathy the party which, as its name applies, exists for the purpose of frustrating the national aspirations of the Irish people.

(Continued from page 4).

The Chairman—There is a resolution before the meeting.

Mr. Pollock—I stated that I proposed this as an amendment. May I address you on this point?

The Chairman—I have proposed that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. Pollock—But my amendment—

The Chairman—Your amendment means that the report and accounts shall not be passed.

Mr. Pollock—But I am not proposing that the report and accounts shall not be passed.

The Chairman—Then you are voting against it.

Mr. Pollock—I cannot understand any other view.

The Chairman—You can put it as a resolution.

Mr. Pollock—Cannot I put it as an amendment?

The Chairman—You can move that the meeting be adjourned sine die.

Mr. Pollock—Is that a resolution or an amendment?

The Chairman—It is an amendment. But you cannot have an amendment. The question is whether the report and accounts shall be passed or not.

Mr. Pollock—But the amendment—

The Chairman—We must have one thing at a time. The thing before the meeting is the passing of the report and accounts.

Mr. Pollock—When the Attorney-General brings a bill before Council he moves the first reading and any opposition is heard.

The Chairman—This meeting is called for a special purpose. We cannot bring up anything else. You can move a direct negative. Anything you bring forward is against my proposal—that the report and accounts be adopted. Any shareholder can vote against that.

Mr. Pollock—Then you rule me out of order. Of course I must agree.

Mr. Osborne said that he had been going to remark in seconding Mr. Pollock's amendment that he did not do so in any capricious spirit but in the interests of the Company and of the Colony at large. Shareholders should not neglect this opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction at the results which had been placed before them on the last year's working and allow things to glide back into the old groove. If they did not take action at once, they would find that reform and retrenchment would be again delayed and the present deplorable condition of affairs would become worse. What with the magnificent property and equipment possessed by the Green Island Cement Company, its highly capable staff, and the universal demand for its products, it was not unreasonable that shareholders should expect it to hold its own and to pay a dividend on the capital invested. On previous occasions—and to some extent that day—they had reiterated to them that the prospects of the Company were sound and good. On one occasion the Chairman had informed them that they could sell all the cement they could manufacture. The various increases and changes of capital that had taken place during the past few years had certainly enjoined confidence in the future of the Company, and it had led many people of moderate means to invest their savings in the concern. Mr. Pollock had referred to the optimistic phrases used by the Chairman on previous occasions with reference to the affairs of the Company. He appealed to the Chairman to discontinue the use of these honeyed words and optimistic phrases. Instead he would ask the Chairman as one interested, in this Colony to ponder over the injury which such statements did by shocking the confidence and bona fides of the public. The shareholders wanted no more of it. What the shareholders wanted was a dividend. They wanted to be satisfied that the general managers had done every thing in their power even to the sacrificing part of their commission.

The Chairman—No have just done that.

Mr. Osborne—We should like to see some more. Proceeding, Mr. Osborne went on to say that they were not satisfied that the interests of the shareholders were placed above the interests of the general managers or even on a footing with them. So this amendment would afford them

an opportunity for disclosing the true relationship between the interests of the general managers and those of the shareholders and for finding a remedy, if possible, for their misfortune. He did not wish to be rude, but on behalf of those who had been misled in this matter he asked them to support the resolution.

The Chairman—It is not a resolution. This is a suggestion.

Mr. Pollock—I think you may change your mind in that respect.

The Chairman—I am not speaking for myself. As far as the \$10,000 loss is concerned, that was done by a fire, and was an act of God. The prospects of the company did change during the past year, after I had made the statements referred to. At the beginning of the year things looked very good, but the result of the year's workings did not come up to expectations. The prospects were sound. I did not say anything that I did not believe at the time that I spoke. At that time we did not feel the competition of Haiphong, and the result of the workings of the Canton railway. Other competition may come in now.

In reply to Mr. Ezekiel, who voiced the feelings of shareholders regarding the want of a dividend.

The Chairman stated that the general managers had shared in the disappointment caused by the year's working. The general managers had not trafficked in the shares in any way whatever.

On a count being taken, it was found that 26 voted for the motion made by the Chairman that the report and accounts be adopted. There were 23 against.

The Chairman declared the motion carried.

Mr. Pollock—I challenge the vote.

The Chairman—You are only wasting time. The Company rules provide that a two-thirds majority is necessary to carry your resolution.

Mr. Pollock—You have to satisfy us that two-thirds of the shareholders present are entitled to vote.

The Chairman—There are 26 against 23. The real meaning of the rules is that when the chairman declares the motion to be carried it can only be disputed by a poll.

Mr. Pollock—It appears you are in a minority and therefore the motion cannot pass.

The Chairman—Read the regulations. I think that is the law and I declare that your resolution was not carried.

Mr. Pollock—But the regulations mention a show of hands.

The Chairman—On the show of hands the motion is lost. Will that satisfy you?

Mr. Geddes—No.

The Chairman in conclusion stated that the Company had paid large dividends in the past and hoped to do likewise in the future.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Hon. Mr. Pollock's motion accordingly fell to the ground.

The retiring directors and the auditors were re-appointed.

This was all the business.

TO-MORROW'S FLIGHT.

Mr. Van den Born will fly tomorrow at Shatin, and the attention of the public is drawn to the condition of the tide, as this has a definite effect upon the exhibition.

Low water is approximately at noon, and therefore soon after that time will be the most favourable.

Visitors wishing to see the first flight therefore should catch the 11.30 a.m. train.

It is hoped that the weather conditions will allow of a satisfactory ascent.

In connection with the aviation meeting we may draw attention to the excellent films being exhibited at the Empire and Bijou Cinemas.

One of the foremost aviation meetings in France is pictured, and the planes are wonderfully clear. The films give one a very clear understanding of what flight means.

A STRANGE EGG.

A villager of Fatsan a few days ago discovered a pigeon's egg of enormous size.

It weighed six ounces, and was about the dimensions of a goose's egg. On being opened an egg of normal size was found inside.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

A MASON'S CLAIM.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Ko Chiu, mason, of No. 3, Oi On Lane, filed a suit against the Lee Hong firm of contractors, of No. 4, Kwong Yuen Street East, to recover the sum of \$116.50, being amount of balance due for work and labour done for the defendants at their request. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. Ho Yau Sik, from the office of Mr. Lee d'Almeida, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendants.

Mr. Ho stated that that was a case brought by a mason for work done on certain premises in Connaught Road. He would explain later how the work was done and why it was required. In 1910, the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendants for doing certain work specified in the contract at an agreed price. Before doing the work, the defendants, or one of their representatives, asked the plaintiff to do further work and asked him to name a lump sum. After the work had been done, the defendants refused to pay according to the number of labourers employed. The houses concerned in the contract were No. 156, Connaught Road and No. 311, Des Vaux Road. The houses were originally occupied as one house, but subsequently, they were let as two houses. Then the Government, or rather the Building Authority ordered an additional space to be provided, which entailed extra work.

Mr. Wilson said that his case was that the work was to be done at an agreed contract price. Subsequently, the plaintiff got into pecuniary difficulties and it was agreed that the defendants should provide the meals for the labourers engaged on the premises. The defendants' contention was that the amount claimed was in excess of the sum agreed upon, after making due allowance for the meals supplied. There was no extra work done, for which the plaintiff claimed \$83. If there was any extra work, it should have been done under the original contract. It was also part of his case that they had paid considerable sums for meals, which amounted to over \$60.

His Lordship—I thought this was a short cause?

Mr. Ho—It is not very short, my Lord.

His Lordship—I think it was put on the remand list?

Mr. Ho—It was put on the remand list for a month.

Mr. Wilson—We may get through it this morning.

Mr. Ho—I hope so.

His Lordship—These contractors' cases are generally very complicated.

J. A. Rose, architect, was called into the box and gave evidence regarding the work done, which was the subject matter of this action.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

MARINE COURT.

P. C. Ch. M. Wilson charged Kwok Fuk, master of S.L. Yen Sang, with unlawfully blowing his whistle at 10.50 p.m. on the 15th. Ch. M. Wilson stated:—I saw defendant's launch mooring alongside the police pier; he blew a short blast and still remained alongside.

Defendant was fined \$2 by Comm. C. W. Backwith, R.N.

As we go to press, a fashionable Chinese wedding is being celebrated. The bride is Miss Ho Pak Ching, daughter of Mr. Ho Kom Tong, one of the most well-known local residents, and the bridegroom is Mr. Choa Pu Tu, son of the late Mr. Choa Jap Chee, formerly proprietor of the China Sugar Refinery and who, it will be remembered, was prominently identified with the Flood Fund Bazaar two or three years ago. The wedding presents were both numerous and costly and the value, we understand, runs into a pretty high figure.

POLICE COURT.

HARBOUR THIEVES AGAIN.

At 7.30 p.m., last evening, Det. Sergt. Wills was in a sampin with a Chinese detective of Wanchai, and from certain information which he previously received boarded a large cargo boat.

On boarding two men jumped overboard and swam away, one subsequently swam back, as the water was too cold for him. On searching the boat a large quantity of sandalwood was discovered, about eight piculs in all, for which the persons in the boat could not give any satisfactory account of being in possession.

They were all charged this morning, three men and two women. Case was remanded till Wednesday morning.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Frederick French and William Ford, both privates of the K.O. Y.L.I., were charged with assaulting Mok Jow, a private chair coolie last night at Gough Hill Road.

The first defendant said they were coming from Mt. Austin and on the way they met the coolie, who caught hold of his arm and stopped him. He then punched him.

Complainant stated that at 10 p.m. he was walking alone to the tram station. He was seized by the queue by the first defendant, and the second defendant punched him. After this he was knocked down on to the ground, and both the defendants struck him. The blow in the eye was given by the second defendant. He shouted for the police, and the first defendant put his hand over his mouth to stop him from shouting. An Indian constable then came and arrested them.

Further evidence was called, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on the first defendant, but discharged the second defendant.

THE POLICE BALL.

Last night the somewhat sombre precincts of No. 7 Police Station were made merry with "the sound of the labour and the drum." The Police were celebrating a dual event in the sense that they were doing honour to Inspector W. Robertson (who is shortly going home on pension) and to the anniversary of the Police establishment. How on earth it comes to be recognised that a Police celebration should fall upon the last Saturday in March, it is difficult to understand. Probably it is a case of the English and the Scottish elements arriving at a date suitable to both—somewhere between New Year and Easter.

At any rate, there was no dubiety about the way in which the annual ball was celebrated at No. 7 Police Station last night.

There were over fifty couples present and needless to say the accommodation of the dancing-room at West Point was taxed to the utmost. The fancy dresses worn by the ladies were reminiscent of Mayfair and although it was difficult to pick out personalities from some of the masked costumes, it was early apparent that prize honours were to be keenly contested. Mere men were not supposed to count as connoisseurs in this respect, yet the Committee had had the temerity to appoint as judges a Gas Works man (Mr. W. Barr), a P.W.D. man (Mr. J. McEwen) and Inspector Robertson—than whom a better selection could not have been made, yet, if the adjudication had been left to bachelors there is little doubt that the adjudication would have ended in blows.

Amongst the ladies present, Mrs. McLeod carried off first honours as "a Highland lassie." Mrs. Ayris took second prize with a costume made in Oxford and Cambridge colours, Mr. A. Charlton dressed as a cowboy gained the blue ribbon amongst the men masqueraders with Mr. W. Robertson, "Dandy Mexico."

Amongst other notable costumes were those of Mrs. Taylor, "an Aberdeen fish-wife," Mrs. J. J. Watt, "Aunt Sally," and the irrepressible Parkinson who appeared as "Sammy" and made everyone laugh.

The arrangements in connection with the ball were ably carried out by Messrs. A. Grant, P. Grant, W. Stuart, and R. O. Watt.

LAWN TENNIS.

The tennis courts on the cricket ground were closed for a few days owing to the bad weather until yesterday, when the conditions were favourable and the following games were decided.

Event "A" championship.

Major T. J. Hunter, A. O. D. beat L. Le Breton; 6-5; 6-3; 7-5.

Lt. Day, K. O. Y. L. I. beat A. R. Fisher, R. U. G. O.; 6-1; 6-4.

Doubles Handicap "A" class.

G. Hastings and Lieut. Day, K. O. Y. L. I.; (over 30-4) beat S. S. Moore and C. B. Johnson (over 15); 6-2; 6-2.

Dr. Aubrey and A. C. E. Elborough (over 15) beat Capt. Breerley and Major Samborne Palmer (over 30); 6-3; 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

R. F. C. Master (over 15-4) beat C. B. Fairbank (over 15); 6-4; 6-3.

H. Eggers (over 3-6) beat I. M. Palmer, R. N. (over 15); 7-5; 1-6; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap "B" Class.

Lieut. Collis Brown, K. O. Y. L. I. (over 30) beat F. Bevington (over 30-2); 6-3; 10-8.

R. F. Long (over 3-4) scratched to C. E. H. Beavis (over 30).

Event "D" Professional Pairs.

R. D. Stewart and F. Bevington (merchants) beat C. B. Fairbank and I. M. Palmer (navy); 6-1; 6-3.

P. H. Holyoak and T. E. Pearce (merchants) beat A. C. E. Elborough and A. C. Leith (Banking); 0-5; 6-3.

C. Willson and C. B. John (Law) beat E. P. H. Lang and W. E. L. Shenton (Law); 6-1; 6-3.

R. J. Birbeck and A. H. Crook (Scholastic) beat J. R. Wood and E. R. Hallifax (Civil Service); 6-2; 5-7; 7-5.

Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Fisher R. N. (Medical) beat C. E. H. Beavis and M. Reader Harris (Law); 6-2; 6-3.

BILLIARDS.

The last two games between the Volunteers and the Army Ordnance Corps in the Soldiers' Club tournament took place last night.

The first game was between Staff-Sergeant Clissold and Gunner McLennan. The latter was in grand form and played an excellent game. He made his first hundred in under sixteen minutes. When he reached 250 Clissold was only 130. McLennan's best breaks were 25 and two 17's.

Private Bishop met Lieut-Col. Wrigley in the next game. The former did not play in his usual form, and lost by 51 points.

The total scores are as follows: Hongkong Volunteers, 1,809 points; Army Ordnance Corps, 1,647 points.

This win puts the Volunteers in the final, which will be played on Monday night.

His Majesty the King's birthday is to be officially celebrated in his dominions beyond the sea on the actual date of the anniversary, June 3rd.

Today's Advertisements.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of China, Limited, will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated Fifteenth day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board.

J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

Today's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the third day of APRIL, 1911, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That Article No. 80 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"As remuneration for their services, the General Managers shall retain or be paid out of the funds of the Company a salary at the rate of Seven thousand and Two hundred dollars per annum; and a commission of five per centum on the net profits of the Company in every year in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the Company"

be amended by eliminating therefrom the words

"in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the Company"

in the sixth and seventh lines thereof.

(2) That Article No. 92 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now reads:—

"The Consulting Committee other than the General Managers shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration Two thousand Five hundred dollars for each year that the net profits amount to seven per cent. of the capital of the Company; and such remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportion and manner as the Consulting Committee may determine and in default equally"

be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following Article be inserted:—

"Article No. 92

"Each member of the Consulting Committee not being a member of the General Managers' firm shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of Five hundred dollars per annum."

(3) That Article No. 104 of the Articles of Association be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following Article be inserted, namely:—

"Article No. 101

"All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company until claimed, and all dividends unclaimed for five years after having been declared may be forfeited by the General Managers for the benefit of the Company. This clause shall not be deemed to constitute the Company a trustee of unclaimed dividends and no dividends shall bear interest against the Company and a dividend shall not be deemed a specialty."

(4) That the above Resolutions shall be retrospective in their effect and that the alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company thereby effected shall be deemed to have been effected and to have come into force as on the first day of January, 1910.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, 1911.

By Order,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th Mar., 1911. [995]

Intimations

Soured Milk.

We are making a specialty of Artificially Soured Milk this summer. Try it.

Professor Metchnikoff, in a book on the Prolongation of Life, strongly advocates the use of Soured Milk as a sure cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and morbid conditions of the digestive organs.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



ICES: 4 Doz. Quarts \$12.00 per case
3 Doz. Pints \$11.50 " "
Hongkong, 16th December, 1910. [9]

Today's Advertisements

RACES.

By kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. will hold their Regular Race Meeting at the Race Course on SATURDAY, April 1st. First race 2.30 p.m.

Admission \$1. Ladies are invited. Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are requested to show their Gymkhana Club tickets at the gate.

The Officers K.O.Y.L.I. will be at home to their friends in the Jockey Club Stand.

H. K. HUGHES, Capt., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 25th Mar., 1911. [996]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 31st inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th Mar., 1911. [997]

NOTICE.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

In pursuance of Section 6 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have decided to issue 3,000 un-allotted shares, (being the balance of 15,000 Shares authorised to be issued under the Company's Articles of Association).

The 3,000 un-allotted Shares will be issued at 20% premium, (i.e. \$12 per share for a nominal value of \$10 Share).

Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register, are entitled to one new Share for every Four Shares registered in their names on the 11th day of April, 1911.

Applications for the

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From St. John
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Friday, May 5th.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAY 20TH.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as equal to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rate (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants Officially located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£13.

Via New York.....£15.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Polder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & SWATOW.....	JIANGSANG	Sunday, 26th Mar., daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA.....	LAISANG	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.
TIENTSIN.....	CHIPSUNG	Tuesday, 28th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamer "Katsang," "Namsang," and "Kookang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Wailaiwei, Chiao, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"STRATHARDLE".....	3,380	Lamont	19th April
"SUVERIC".....	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers. They are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerne" and "Ontario" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1911.

[805]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DISTINCTIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO- LOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE.....	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.....	INABA MARU, Capt. Tomimaru, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., at Noon. TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via MAGILLA, TUES- DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winekler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....	IBINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
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KAGASAKI, KO- BE and YOKO- HAMA.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winekler, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKO- HAMA.....	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Nishimura, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY, &c.....	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyrie, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th April.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
* Carries deck passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Hirano Maru.....	9,000	29th March	To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...£55.00 Return... 825
Tango	8,000	12th April	2nd class Single... 360 Return... 640
Kamo	9,000	26th "	Old Str. 1st class Single... 600 Return... 750
Aki	7,000	10th May	2nd class Single... 340 Return... 495
Mishima	9,000	24th "	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Inaba	7,000	29th March	To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single...£30.00 2nd
Tamba	7,000	25th April	To London via New York 1st class Single...£60.00 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£50.00
Aki	7,000	23rd May	
Inaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINHUA".....	26th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	28th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"ANHUI".....	30th " 4 p.m.
NEWCHANG.....	"NANCHANG".....	31st " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	1st April, M. night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"TAMING".....	4th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA &.....	"TAIYUAN".....	10th " 4 p.m.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lintan, Chihua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wossing.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 15.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1911.

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Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA,"

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES

TO

Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

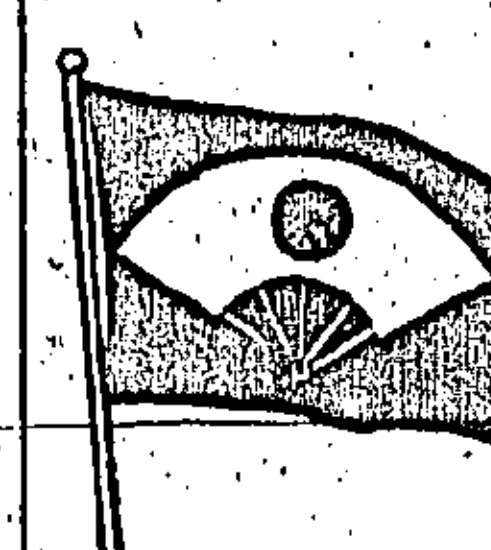
Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental Ports, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., Trieste, Naples, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea, Baltic, American and African Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Suevic..... 7th April Bayern..... 20th April Pr infels..... 6th May Scandia..... 13th May Slavonia..... 4th June For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Preussen..... 1st April For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Alesia..... 14th April For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Rheinfels..... 22nd April For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. Scanzania..... 29th April

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

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TOYO KISEN
KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

CONNECTING with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Chiyo Maru.....	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, April 11, 1 p.m.
America Maru.....	11,000	A. O. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 11th April, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MANZANILLO.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	H. Hashikuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

FARES FROM HONGKONG, TO SAN FRANCISCO.....£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK.....£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON.....£ 71-10-0, "
""£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
""£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO Yen. 570.00, "
SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU," and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 1/2 knots.

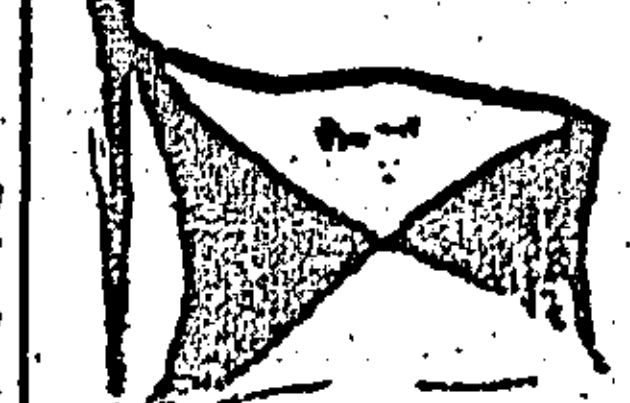
Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 30th Mar., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1911.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday, March 26:—

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West.—4th Sunday in Lent. 11 a.m.: Venite, Kyrie, Gloria; Psalms; Baker, Armes, Greeno, Holmore; To Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 270, 547, 134, 230. 6.30 p.m.: Psalms, Baraby (Major and Minor); Magnificat, Baraby (18th am.); Kyrie, Vincent; Hymns, 127, 237, 518, 537. Holy Communion, 7.30 p.m. Peak Church.—Holy Communion, at 8 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.: Responses, Foral; Venite, Kyrie; Psalms, of the 26th morning; Benedictus, Arnold, Armes, Arnold; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 108, 633 and 56. Evening, 5.45 p.m.: Responses, Foral; Psalms, of the 26th evening; Magnificat, Nuno Dimitis, Goss in A.; Anthem, As Pants the Hart; Spohr; Hymns, 634 (Tune 620), 256; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary, Finkle, Schumann.

St. Andrew's Church, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—4th Sunday in Lent, Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Holy Communion, at noon. Sunday School, at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service, at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays are:—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA]

Washington, March 20.—Your correspondent learned to-day that the War Department is planning to very materially strengthen the garrison in the Hawaiian Islands in the very near future. The organizations that are to go to Honolulu have not yet been designated. It was rumored here yesterday that additional troops were to be sent to the Philippines also, but this report could not be verified. At the War Department it was denied.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their weekly share report, state:—Business during the week under review has shown a slight tendency to improvement but transactions still remain on a very small scale.

Rubber.—The quotation for fine hard Para came through during the week as low as 6s. 3 1/2d., but at the time of writing comes 6s. 6d. by cable. The London share market has responded to the rise in the price of the raw material to a very slight extent only. Singapore continues dull with rumoured transfer of several of their leading companies to the London market.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISIONS & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar., 1911. [990]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAU MATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery. Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Benevolence Arcade, Tel. 1332.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [991]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road. [863]

Solling.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

N. Howard, Mrs. G. C. Logan.

and Mrs. B. P. Allen and mai

PO SING.
JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH
No. 1, PORTSMOUTH STREET.
CANTONESE SILVER WORK
of every description done here
Moderate Price.
Xmas and New Year Presents
great variety and at special rates
able to all tastes and purses.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A.M.

SHANGHAI SIBERIAN Mail

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTERED.							
—March 24th, a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Hakodate	6 a	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	—	30.01	—	—	new	2	—
Nagasaki	—	30.05	—	—	"	3	—
Chefoo	6 a	30.4334	79	—	new	8	—
W'haiwei	9 a	30.37	38	91	"	7	b
Hankow	6 a	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	30.41	44	76	NE	4	o
Shanghai	9 a	30.41	42	58	new	2	c
Gutzlaff	—	30.44	42	92	"	5	or
Sharp P'k	—	30.29	66	81	ENE	4	—
Amoy	6 a	30.17	55	80	NE	2	c
Swatow	—	30.15	57	87	ENE	2	c
Canton	9 a	30.26	65	94	"	2	o
H'gkong	10 a	30.22	61	75	"	2	o
Gup Rock	—	30.19	—	—	NE	5	—
Manoa	—	30.2357	—	—	"	1	o
C. St. J.	—	30.2081	—	—	"	5	c
Manila	10 a	30.08	82	63	W	1	o
Iloilo	9 a	30.03	82	—	NE	1	o
Cebu	—	29.94	86	—	"	2	b
Iabuan	—	29.97	81	—	"	—	—

MONGZONG HOTEL.

~~CR, 101MBURN.~~

21st February—Flintshire. Achilles

Recommendations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

design required.

ORDERS punctually attended to

Hongkong, 8th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1900,
the rates of Subscription to the
Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly
issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$56 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem,
proportional. Subscriptions for any
period less than one month will be
charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when
the address is accessible to messenger.
Punk subscribers can have their copies
delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter
is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any
part of the world is 30 cents per
quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary
subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph."

Corrected to 5 p.m. 24th March 1911

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	Original Quotations	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	REVENUE BASED LAST YEAR DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$880 b. 21. 5/- at 1/10 \$24 54 \$41/10/- for half year ended 31-12-10		5 p.c.
National Banks 57.	\$80 b. 37.6/- \$2 for 1903		
MARINE INSURANCERS.			
Cantons \$50	\$180 ss. \$15 for 1909		8 1/2 p.c.
North China 51.	\$115 1/2 b. Interim of 7/8 per share for 1909		5 p.c.
Unions \$100	\$340 Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909		6 p.c.
Yangtzeon 501.	\$207 1/2 \$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 for 1909		7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCERS.			
China Fires \$20	\$119 ss. \$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909		7 p.c.
Hongkong Fires \$50	\$335 ss. \$27 for 1909		7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manilla \$25.	\$8 1/2 b. \$1 p.c. for 1906		
Douglas Steamships \$50	\$19 b. 5 1/2 for year end'g 30-6-08		
Steamboats \$15	\$20 1/2 s. Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10		3 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China (Preferred) } 51.	\$60 b. 3 p.c. = 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910		1 p.c.
(Deferred) }			
"Shell" Transports 11.	\$17 s. Fin. of 2 1/2 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.6 for 1909 & Interim 1s. on acc. for 1910		6 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry" \$10	\$23 Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10		5 p.c.
\$5	\$12 Bon. 5 p.c.		5 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars \$100	\$103 1/2 ss. \$5 for half year end'g 30-6-10		8 p.c.
Luzon Sugars \$100	\$20 \$3 for 1897		
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering 11.	\$12 1/2 ss. Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 10% (coupon No. 15)		9 p.c.
Headwaters P. 10	P. 10 First year		
Raub 18s. 10d. 1/2	\$2.75 1s. 2d. per share 13th div.		5 p.c.
Oriental Consolidated 'G. \$10	\$33 Final of \$0.65 for 1909 in all \$1.15		
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'DRS.			
Fenwick \$25	\$5 \$12 for year ending 31-12-06		
Kowloon Wharfs \$50	\$52 s. \$6 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10		4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks \$50	\$54 s. 2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10		
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 65 s. Final of Tls. 3 1/2 mkg. Tls. 6 in all for year 30-4-10		8 p.c.
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100	T. 34 b. Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910		7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & B'DINGS.			
Anglo French Lands T. 100	T. 95 b. Tls. 6 20-2-10		5 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores \$15	\$11 1/2 s. 3 p.c. for 1909		8 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels \$50	\$100 b. \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10		6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands \$100	\$94 b. \$7 per share for 1910		7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates \$10	\$6 1/2 ss. 45 cents for 1909		7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands \$30	\$31 s. \$2 1/2 for 1909		7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 30	T. 37 Tls. 6 for 1910		6 1/2 p.c.
West Points \$50	\$46 b. Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910		3 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewon T. 50	T. 85 T. 4 for year end'g 31-10-10		12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons \$10	\$6 s. 50 cents 31-7-08		
International T. 75	T. 14 T. 7 1/2 for year 30-9-09 (10 p.c.)		15 p.c.
Laon Kung Mows T. 100	T. 59 Tls. 6 for 1909		10 p.c.
Soy Choo T. 500	T. 23 Tls. 35 for 1909		15 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bell's Asbestos 12 1/2	\$8 ss. 15 p.c. for 1909		
China-Boraco \$12	\$11 s. 5 p.c. for 1909		6 p.c.
Light & Powers \$10	\$1 60 cents for year 28-2-06		
Do. (Spec. shares) \$1	\$1 ss. 80 cents for 1910		10 1/2 p.c.
China Providents \$10	\$7 1/2 ss. \$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10		6 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms \$6	\$19 ss. Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910		15 p.c.
Green Islands \$10	\$2.10 b. 14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909		12 p.c.
H. Price and Co., Ltd. \$10	\$12 ss. \$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents		6 p.c.
Hongkong Electric \$10	\$23 ss. \$1.20 per share for 1910		
Hongkong Ice \$25	\$160 b. \$10 per share for 1910		
Hongkong Ropes \$10	\$17 1/2 \$2 per share for 1910		11 p.c.
Langkats g. 100	\$118 1/2 ss. Fin. div. of Tls. 15 mkg in all Tls. 55 for 1910 and a bonus of Tls. 2		4 p.c.
Morning Post \$25	\$25 None		
Peak Tramway \$10	\$18 30 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10		5 p.c.
Do. (new) \$1	\$1.25 30 cents for year end'g 30-9-07		5 p.c.
Philippines \$10	\$8 None		
Robinson Piano Co. \$50	\$50 10 p.c. for year end'g 30-9-07		
Societe des Pulpes et Papieries du Tonkin \$35 paid up Hong Kong currency	\$38 ss. First year		...
Shanghai-Sumatra Steam Laundrys T. 20	\$115 s. No dividend this year		2 p.c.
\$5	\$6 1/2 s. 30 cts. for year end'g 30-5-10		10 p.c.
Union Water T. 10	\$6 1/2 s. 3 p.c. for year end'g 31-12-10		5 p.c.
United Asbestos \$4	\$10 s. 10 cents per ord. share year ending 31-5-10		65 p.c.